ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28588—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1891.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th Nov.
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	801	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	801	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† THAMES	4078	801	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3893	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,003	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3569	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,080 tons, on the 15th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
WAROONGA	2,500	On or about 27th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
"MARY BEYTS"	3700..	or about 2nd Dec. for Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3991..	,, 18th ,, do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4709..	,, 7th Jan. do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200..	,, 21st ,, do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. BUCK	4,100	500	14th Nov. 1891.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th October 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

GYMKHANA KIT.

FOOTBALLS.

			No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
FOOTBALLS, Association	Cash	Rs.	5 12	6 4	7 8	8 12
	Credit	Rs.	6 8	7 4	8 8	9 12
Do. Rugby	Cash	Rs.	5 4	5 12	6 12	8 0
	Credit	Rs.	6 0	6 8	7 12	9 0
SPARE INSIDES, best Rubber	Cash	Rs.	1 12	2 0	2 8	3 0
	Credit	Rs.	2 0	2 4	2 12	3 8
SHIN GUARDS	Cash		per pair from Rs.		1 8 to	2 8
	Credit		,, ,,	,,	1 12 to	3 0

LAWN-TENNIS.

	Cash.	Credit.
BATS, Best English make, Men's, each	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 7 4
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung, ,,	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung, ,,	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled ,,	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern, ,,	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's, ,,	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ,,	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ,,	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion, ,,	12 0	14 0
BALLS, Best Flannel covered, match per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Perfect Seamless ,,	12 0	13 8
BALLS, Ayres' Best, Flannel covered ,,	10 8	11 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club each	12 0	13 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws, ,,	8 0	9 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case, per set	44 0	49 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.	Cash.	Credit.
QUOITS, Best Steel per lb.	Re. 0 14	1 0
PINS do. per pair	,, 1 8	1 12

GOLF KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28 Per doz.	9 0	10 0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching) Each	5 0	5 12
NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass Each		
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle ,,	4 4	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

AT 4-30 POSITIVELY. 4-30 POSITIVELY.
LT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R.

BALLOON ASCENT

AND

DESCENT IN PARACHUTE

TO-DAY, AT 4-30 P.M.
THE BALLOON
IS
FULL OF GAS.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT this time. DON'T FAIL to COME and SEE one of the Greatest Balloon Ascents ever made in Bombay, and the largest Balloon. Lieutenant MANSFIELD will try to go into the Clouds and beat the record of the highest Ascent. The BAND of the Yorkshire Regiment in attendance.

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LADIES.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW REMEDIES.

TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA (KEMP).

EXTRACTUM JAMBOLANÆ LIQUIDUM (KEMP).

GLYCERINUM PODOPHYLLI (KEMP).

GELATINE COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

FULL Descriptions of these and other Drugs and Preparations will be found in KEMP & CO.'S PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA (Second Edition) OF NEW REMEDIES.

Describing the Properties, Preparations Action, and Doses of over 600 New Remedies (including the most recent), with Supplementary Lists of Pills, Pastilles, Proprietary Remedies, "B. P. C." Preparations, Metric Weights and Measures, Therapeutic Index, &c.

An indispensable "VADE MECUM" for the Medical Man in India.

SULPHONAL $C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$.

PHENACETIN $C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NHCH_3 CO. \\ OC_2 H_5. \end{cases}$

SOZOIODOL COMPOUNDS.

SACCHARIN PREPARATIONS.

ANTISEPTIC RESSINGS.

OLEATES.

PASTILLES.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

TROPICAL FLANNELS. SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each ,, 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash.	Credit.
Qts.	35	39
Pts.	19	21

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.
THACKER & Co.'s
BOOK CATALOGUE.

Consisting of 210 pages, containing some 12,000 titles. Priced 10 ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH. With Table of Contents on cover and Full Index at beginning.

*** WILL BE SENT GRATIS TO CUSTOMERS OR INTENDING PURCHASERS ON APPLICATION.

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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

POPULAR REMEDIES!!

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL relieves all pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skins. Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops. If you feel uneasy, use them at once. Irregular actions of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin disappear before their magic influence. Can be used in all climates, and by old and young for any length of time. *The Chemist and Druggist* says: "It is an efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant." 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a charmed food for young and old. Especially valuable in Wasting Diseases, Consumption, Diabetes, Infantile Diarrhœa, Rickets, Defective Assimilation, and all forms of Dyspepsia. The *Lancet* says: "Codlactone is likely to prove of value where indicated. The taste is not repulsive." 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4.

Can be had of all Chemists, and Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, } MADON, SONS & CO., { HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT GREASE-PROOF LININGS, FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES. LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL),	Rs. 8-8.
BOYS' (BLACK),	Rs 5-8.
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY),	Rs. 14-8.
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE)	Rs. 2-8.

Just arrived a large Assortment of Elwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, White Doe, and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BALLOON ASCENT AND DESCENT IN A WAR PARACHUTE,

BY

LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R.N.R.,

From the VICTORIA GARDENS, at 4-30 P.M., TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

This descent will prove the utility of the Parachute should the Balloon be shot away during Naval or Military operations.

Lieut. MANSFIELD will endeavour to beat his last descent from an altitude of

6,500 Feet,

And will try to enter the clouds before leaving his balloon.

Every Precaution has been taken to ensure success, but should any unforeseen accident prevent an ascent, arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, to return the Gate Money, on presentation of the duplicate tickets, on the following day, at the GAIETY THEATRE.

ADDISSION:

Special Reserved Seats near the Balloon..........Rs. 5
First Class Seats .... „ 2
Second Class Seats .... „ 1
Promenade............................As. 8

Tickets may be had at Soundy & Co.; Southwell and Austin; Treacher & Co., Fort, Byculla; and Beynon & Co.

BAND of the East Yorkshire Regiment will be in attendance from 2 p. m.

Interesting Photographic Views of Balloon Ascents and of Views taken from the Balloon are ON VIEW at SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 13TH NOV., 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"Members of the Skating Club."

EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the Evening Session.

A European INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RY. MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PAREL.

A DANCE

Will be held in the Assembly Room of the above TO-DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1891.

Admission: 1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.

Tickets may be obtained from MR. M. D'MELLOW.

DANCING to Commence at 9-30 (Railway Time).

Right of Admission Strictly Reserved.

GIBSON'S VOCAL LOZENGES.

"TOP NOTE PRODUCERS."

The wonderful popularity of these Lozenges is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections. Indeed, Debility and Weakness of the vocal organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Per Tin, Re. 1.

TESTIMONIALS.—"I have to thank you for introducing to my notice your 'Vocal Lozenges.' I can only say that to a Vocalist they are invaluable, and I shall have pleasure in recommending them to my numerous friends in the Profession.—"STEPHEN E. JUPP, Tenor Vocalist and Musical Director of the Royal B. Society's Concerts.

"I have given your 'Top Note' Lozenges a good trial, and am pleased to be able to say that I have found them very beneficial indeed. I always have them with me when singing, and shall recommend them to my Friends and Pupils."—ALICE LAMB, Contralto Vocalist of Crystal Palace Concerts.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "ASIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th November, 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

(OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE), FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED ON THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1891.

	Rs.	a.
Cecilia de Noel; by Lance Falconer	2	4
Do. (Macmillan's Col. Library)	2	0
Coxswaine's Bride; by R. M. Ballantyne	1	10
English Colonization and Empire; by Alfred Caldecott, M. A.	2	4
Hawthorne's Popular Tales	5	10
How to be Happy Though Married; by a Graduate in the University of Marriage	2	4
Mutual Thrift; by J. Frome Wilkinson, M.A.	1	10
Moral and Religious Anecdotes; edited by Norman Islay Macleod, M.A., B.D.	3	12
Master Mariner, being the Life and Adventures of Captain R W Eastwick; edited by Herbert Compton	3	2
Only a Shadow; by Christie Murray and Henry Herman	0	10
Portraits and Autographs (an Album for the People)	1	0
Popular Tales of Washington Irving	5	10
Popular Tales of Edgar Allen Poe	5	10
Printer's Handbook of Trade Recipes, Hints and Suggestions; compiled by Charles Thomas Jacobi	3	2
PEAR'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL 1891, with THREE LARGE PRESENTATION PLATES.	1	0
Sportsman's Vade-Mecum for the Himalayas, containing Notes on Shooting Outfit, Camp Equipment, Sporting Yarns, &c., fully illustrated with an Index; by K. C. A. J.	1	4
Tim (Macmillan's Colonial Library)	2	0
Way to Succeed: or the Secret of Success in Life; by W. M. Thayer	1	10
Woman in Health and Sickness; by Robert Bell, M. D.	2	4

NEW BOOKS received every Mail and LENT out to Local and Up-country Subscribers on Yearly Subscriptions.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE.
SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

Terms of Subscription and Priced Catalogues on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, JOHN R. HALL'S TRIPLE EXTRACT OF WOOD VIOLETS.

"At the very first sniff there will be an exclamation of gratification at the sweetness and chaste delicacy of this perfume."—"*Court Journal*."

Has a very decided and durable violet scent.—"*The Queen*."

HELIOTROPE ESSENCE.

"Delicate and durable; can be well recommended." —*The Queen*.

"Singularly sweet."—*Court Circular*.

"A delightful perfume."—*La Mode Illustree*.

Sold in globe-shaped bottles, Rs. 1-12; 3-4; and 6-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

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MARIONETTES,

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!

Front Seats, Re. 1-8. | Second Seats, Re. 1. Gallery, As. 8.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAYS, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

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LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS OF HARRY STANLEY'S COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE Co.

TO-NIGHT! FRIDAY,

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,

LALLA ROOKH.

SATURDAY,

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA IN TWO ACTS,

MIKADO.

New and Magnificent Costumes purchased for MR. STANLEY in Japan under the direction of a Japanese Nobleman.

DOORS OPEN at 8-30. OVERTURE at 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. where Seats can be Booked for any Opera during this Week

T. EMPSON, Manager.

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Made entirely of glass; can be thoroughly cleansed and leaves no possible foothold for "Germs"; meets a decided want. As. 8 only.

"OUTYOUCUM" CORK EXTRACTOR!!

One thousand times better than any that have gone before for taking Corks or parts of Corks from Bottles, Jars, &c. Very novel and useful. Re. 1.

"INTELLIGENT" OIL CAN!!

That knows when the lamp or stove is full, and intelligently stops. It not only stops itself, but it continuously sounds an alarm until the Lamp is full! Half gallon size, Re. 1-8; and one gallon, Rs. 2.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. GENERAL R. BARTER (DECEASED).

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against RICHARD BARTER, Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Cussurgham House, Benhilton Sutton, in the County of Surrey, on the 27th day of February, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to the Estate.

Bombay, 13th November, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

SECOND-HAND Copies of LOCAL DAILIES, FOR SALE, every evening at the Bombay Circulating Library, opposite General Post Office. Price: 2 Annas.

NEW ACCESSORIES for PICTURE-HANGING!!! Patent Brass Picture Hooks, Re. 1-8 per doz.; Patent Brass Picture Suspenders, As. 4 each or Rs. 2-8 per doz.; Patent Brass Picture Chains, As. 8 per yard; Patent Brass Picture Fastners, As. 10 per doz.; Patent Gold Picture Wire (different thicknesses), from 1½ Anna per foot.—SOUNDY and Co. Ld.

WALERS.—On VIEW, at SCOTT'S STABLES, Girgaum, 32 WALERS, imported by WARREN and TULLOCH, will be SOLD by AUCTION, TO-MORROW, at 3-30 P.M., (see BENNETT'S Advertisement).

JUST RECEIVED a Consignment of Newest Shapes in Hats, Jet Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Jet Ornaments, and Flowered Cashmirs, &c., at ANANDRAO NARAYEN, Hornby Row, opposite Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited.

A EUROPEAN GRADUATE, who has had several years' Experience as the Head Master of a large school, as also as an Office Man, will shortly be open to an ENGAGEMENT. He is in possession of Excellent Testimonials and can offer unexceptionable references. Address "308," care of this Paper.

WANTED a NATIVE ENGINEER, holding a Second Class Certificate, and having served on Board Steamers. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family. Apply, stating Terms, to "Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, in Bombay, SITUATION as MILL MANAGER (Cotton); thoroughly practical in Carding and Spinning. The most Reliable Reference in Bombay. For reference and to treat, apply at the Office of this Paper.

BRONZE KID, COURT SHOES, Rs. 8-8; White or Cream Satin Shoes, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

IT IS A FACT that those who have sent Orders for our OLD SCOTCH WHISKY have sent us Large Orders and speak very Highly of its Quality. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

DRAWING-ROOM Etagere-tables.—Just unpacked a Consignment of these Fashionable Sidetables made from Metal in Black with Gold, Copper Bronzed or Platinised.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen a LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL,—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curios.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

[Gujarati signature]

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held Early in FEBRUARY, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued next month. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from This Date, and are prepared to Accept Marine and Fire Risks on the most Favorable Terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ABHECHAND DEWCURN, FAKULCHAND DEWCURN, and KANJEE KHOOSAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute SALE of the undermentioned Property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the same by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land admeasuring 228 square yards or thereabouts, registered by Collector of Land Revenue under No.——, with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ovale Wadi, near Withalwadi, without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 1746, Street No. 1413, and bounded on the East by the said Ovale Wadi Lane, on the West by the property of Mr. Panalal Poonamchand, on the North by the property of Ramchunder Balwant, and on the South by the Temple of Shri Dwarkanathjee.—Dated 6th day of November, 1891.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI & DINSHAW,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November next, for SUPPLY of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES at the Jhansi Depot, during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1892.

Tender Forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on Application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores" and, except in the case of present contractors, whose current year's deposit will suffice, a deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."

All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 3rd November, 1891.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, AT AHMEDNAGAR,

PROPERTY OF SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURNETT, M. S., LEAVING STATION.

A SMALL COTTAGE PIANO, by Soundy, full Compass, Good Tone, and in Good order. Rs. 225.

A Set of Drawing-Room FURNITURE, Bombay-make. Particulars on application.

A strong handsome KATHIAWAR PONY, about 13-2.; 6 years old; Sound. Rs. 170.

An Excellent Boys' RIDING PONY, 12 hands; 6 years old; Good Temper and Paces; Capital Trapper. Rs. 60.

CHILDREN'S TRAP, with Hood built especially for the above, with White Lamps and an Old Set of Harness. Rs. 70.

CUMMINS' PATENT GUARANTEED COTTON BALING PRESSES.

OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY.

ADVANTAGES.

COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR

REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.

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REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.

400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.

500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,

Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.

PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

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To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

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GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

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To HAKIM NAJAT ALI SHAH KADIRI,
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Dear Sir,—Lately my wife was suffering much from Asthma, 4 years and 22 years acidity of the chest. An advertisement in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding your successful treatment of several cures of asthma attracted my notice. Having made inquiries regarding some of their cures, and finding the result of the inquiries satisfactory, I placed her under your treatment from the 3rd December last. I have no hesitation in saying that she has derived considerable benefit under your treatment, and judging from that result, I have every reason to hope that you will be able to effect a radical cure ultimately. I gladly give you permission to make any use you like of this note.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER,
Judge, High Court,
73, Poddopoker Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

Patients requiring my medicines must send me the following instructions:—Age, Height, whether Lean or Stout, Duration of Disease, &c., &c.—Name and Address should be written Legibly.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 3 p.m.
Balloon Ascent, Victoria Gardens, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Manitoba (s), from Tuticorin. Yesterday :—Orion (s), from Hongkong ; Kohinur (s), Calcutta ; and Asia (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Khandalla (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and La Seyne (s), Aden, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Manitoba entered and the s. s. La Seyne left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Orion entered the dock yesterday.

Polo.—There will not be a game this afternoon (Friday).

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 14th instant.

Enticed away and robbed.—Marothi Jetha, residing at Duncan Road, has made a report to the police that on Wednesday evening, whilst his son, about six years of age, was playing in the street, in front of his house, somebody enticed him away to Girgaum by giving him a pice, and there robbed him of a silver bangle, valued at Rs. 5.

Professional Billiard-Playing.—Mr. John Roberts, junior, the champion billiard-player, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant, and will after his engagements with the Clubs on the 17th and 18th give a series of public exhibitions at the Skating Rink on the four following nights. Seats may be secured at Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Fort.

The Mails.—The following postal notice was issued yesterday :—1.—With effect from Saturday next, late letters for the overland mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect of both postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 12-30 p.m. to 1-25 p.m. 2.—This arrangement will remain in force during the fair season only.

Messrs. Marcks and Co.—We have received a copy of the latest watch catalogues of Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld., than which a more fully descriptive and complete price-list could not be put before the public. The firm maintains its prominent position and, according to its catalogue, offers all classes of watches suiting alike the richest and the poorest, the prices ranging from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12. The list is well worthy of perusal by those needing good and reliable articles.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Raoji Bapu, Police Patel of the village of Leba, taluka Jamner, in the Khandeish District, having been convicted under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and having in consequence been dismissed from office, is declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity. —Harilal Girdhar, late Japti Talati of the village of Lakadia, taluka Gogha, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Reported Burglaries.—Rugobeer Bhagwan, living on the second floor of a house, in Vithalwadi, reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Wednesday night, his room was broken into and Rs. 139, in currency notes and cash were stolen from a box, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.—Khasherbai, a Khoja woman, residing at Cammatipura 4th Lane, also reports to the police that her house was entered into on Wednesday night through a hole being made in the rear wall of the house, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 476, stolen from a cupboard, which was broken open in the room.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens to-day, at 3 p.m. :—

Quadrille	London Life	Coote.
Overture	Jessonda	Spohr.
Gavotte	Flirtation	Langly.
Selection	Carmen	Bizet.
Valse	Eldorado	Royle.
Song	Power and Love	Gounod.
Selection	Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Polka	Tric-Trac	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Walkeshwar, touching the death of Mooljee Vasanjee, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley. The deceased, who was about 36 years of age, was of the Bhattia caste and lived at Walkeshwar. The deceased was addicted to drink and about six days ago he became delirious and shaky, and he passed restless nights. The following day he attended to his office as usual, but as he did not feel well he returned home. Early yesterday morning the deceased while suffering from *delirium tremens* went up to the balcony of the house and deliberately jumped over the parapet wall of the balcony down to the passage from a height of about 36 feet, and died instantaneously. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Grant College Medical Society.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the College Library, on Tuesday, when Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, occupied the chair and the following members were present :—Drs. S. D. Bharoocha, K. B. Shroff, Hormasji K. Tavaria, D. A. de Monte, M. D. Cama, Edulji Cowasji Tukina, D. N. Parakh, L. B. Dhalgalkar, F. N. Bisni, Hirjibhoy J. Appoo, Dorabji Hormasji, H. P. Dimmock, Bejonji D. Kapadia and B. R. Wadia, visitor. Business :—1.—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. 2.—Drs. R. M. Mody, B. R. Wadia, Shewdass Purmanandass, and Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mody, were proposed members of the Society. Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, read notes of a case of Uterine, Polypus, Operation, and Recovery. At the conclusion of the reading of the paper a very interesting discussion took place in which Dr. Khory, the president, Drs. H. P. Dimmock, D. N. Parakh, S. D. Bharoocha, and Hirjibhoi J. Appoo took part. After a vote of thanks to Dr. R. N. Khory for his interesting communication the meeting dissolved.

Alleged Breach of the Municipal Act.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, a case came on for hearing, in which Mr. D. Bennett, of the Bombay Municipality, had obtained a summons against Ramcover Shroopad, a native confectioner, for using a place for manufacturing sweetmeats in a shop, at Haines Road, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipality ; Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Shamrao said that his client was not liable to procure any license for manufacturing sweetmeats as there was no mention about it in the Act. Mr. Bayley for the Municipality contended that the shops were dangerous to life and property. The sweetmeat-making shops were also injurious to health. The Section 394 of the Municipal Act had laid it down that no person should use any place for any of the purposes mentioned in the Schedule M of the Act, and the Commissioner was of opinion that the manufacture of native sweetmeats was dangerous to life and property, and it was also likely to create nuisance. Mr. Rele said that his client was summoned only to pay a license fee. He admitted that the Municipality had power not to allow a license for anything which was dangerous to life and property, but Mr. Rele submitted that the manufacture of native sweetmeat was not dangerous as was alleged by the prosecution. It would be a hardship on the sweetmeat-makers and unfortunately for natives of Bombay if the manufacture of their sweetmeats was stopped for this reason. The Magistrate was of opinion that the prosecution should prove that the manufacture of sweetmeat was dangerous to life and property in order to bring the case under Clause B of the Act. Mr. Bayley then applied and obtained an adjournment of the case until Tuesday last, when Mr. Bennet asked the Magistrate to allow him to withdraw the case. The Magistrate accordingly discharged the accused.

The leave granted to Mr. H. Batty, C.S., has been commuted to furlough for eighteen months.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE COLLISION IN THE DOCK CHANNEL.

The recent collision between the s. s. Deccan, Commander, Captain Bray, and the Sultanee, a country craft, in the Victoria and Prince's Docks' Channel, formed the subject of investigation yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, represented Messrs. Hajee Cassum and Co., the owners of the s s Deccan ; while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandy, defended the *tindal*, who stood charged by Pilot T. J. Watt with being in the dock channel without a sufficient light, and thereby endangering life. At the last hearing, Thomas John Watts, a pilot, deposed that he had been a pilot since 1878. On 31st October last witness was taking s. s. Deccan out of the Victoria Docks at 9-40 p.m. The captain and the third officer were on the bridge with him, and the chief officer and the look-out man were on the forecastle. While going out of the Docks, about forty-five minutes afterwards, the chief officer called out that a vessel was anchored at the approach of the channel. Witness stopped the engine, but at the same moment the s. s. Deccan ran into the *pattymar* which heeled over, and witness got the accused, a *tindal*, a man and three boys. No light was affixed on the vessel as required by the regulations in force. Witness called the accused on to the bridge, and asked him where his lights were. The accused replied he did not know anything about it. Witness examined the vessel and found no lanterns on board, owing to which the accident accurred.

Captain Keyser, who was also on board on the night of the collision, gave corroborative evidence of the accident.

As there was some doubt regarding the actual position of the Sultanee at the time of the collision, whether she was anchored in the dock channel or was riding outside it without her lights, the Magistrate recalled Mr. Watt to dispel any misconception.

Thomas J. Watt, cross-examined, said :—The collision occurred at the approach of the channel. It was inside the dock channel, *i.e.*, inside the line of the transit of the northern mark of the Prince's Dock channel.

Mr Carnac : Will you just tell me how you arrived at that position in the channel by bearings ?—By bearings and surroundings. I took the Dolphin Light House and the North Channel transit marks. The Dolphin Light House was shut in by the West end of Cross Island. Another mark was the North Channel Beacon fair in the tidal line with the centre of Cross Island. By tidal line I mean the direct line in which the tide runs. The other cross bearing was the north channel white and green light visible from the steamer's bridge, which appeared W. ¼ N. from the ship's bridge. This is as near as I can possibly give it. I also noted the position of the s. s. Bushire after the accident. The s. s. Bushire was about six feet from the port quarter off my vessel, the s. s. Deccan, between four to five minutes after we collided. I took no compass bearings whatever, taking these observations simply by eyesight. I made my mark on the chart of the spot of the collision as accurately as I could judge.

Frederick Southwell Piper, Acting Harbour Master, cross-examined, said :—I made two reports to the Port Officer in connection with this collision on November 1st and 3rd. I saw this *pattymar*, the Sultanee, on the morning of November 1st at of 7-50 a. m. She was lying on her starboard side and was full of water. It is not possible to mark on this chart the spot where the *pattymar* was lying, because she had been towed by the s. s. Deccan from where she had been struck. This plan is too small to find the position where I found the *pattymar*. I towed the *pattymar* away from her position by the steam-launch Sphinx. The *pattymar* was out of the channel, 100 feet north of the P. and O. moorings marked F. She was not near where *pattymars* are usually moored. I had not noticed this particular *pattymar* during the nine days she was in harbour. During my official visit, on the morning of October 31st, I noticed that all the other unloading *pattymars* were in their proper place. I do not know whether the Assistant Dock Master, Mr. Avent, made any report to the Port Officer.

Re-examined :—The accused told me that he had been run into by a vessel which he pointed out to me which I knew to be the s.s. Deccan. He also told me that the s.s. Deccan had towed him away from where he had been at anchor to the position I found him in. I produce the regulations for preventing collissions at sea, in English, Urdu, Guzerathi and Marathi. These regulations were given *gratis* to persons applying for them. I don't know whether the accused had one. I did search the *pattymar* but did not find a light on her. I asked the *tindal* whether he had a light up at the time the collision occurred. He said he had ; and then I asked him to point out to me where his light was made fast. He pointed out a place on the halyards of the yard. I found no traces of a light having been made fast there.

Mr. Carnac : When you examined the boat was the mast still in her ?—It was still intact lashed in her. I noticed nothing missing in the yards, halyards, &c. To the best of my belief nothing was injured but the hull. I did not ask the accused for an explanation why he did not have a light at the place he pointed out. I did not ask him for an explanation because I formed my own conclusions from eighteen years' experience as a pilot.

Jonathan Fredrick Walke, Senior Dock Master of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, examined, said :—The s.s. Deccan left the Victoria Dock at 9-45 p.m. on the night of Oct. 31st. I was at the Dock gate, and Mr. Avent, the Prince's Dock Master, was also present. At the time the vessel left I did not see any craft lying in the Dock channel. At the time the s.s. Deccan left the Captain reported that the vessel's steam steering gear was broken down. The captain reported that he could work the hand gear. She passed out of the dock gates "full speed." The exit gates of the Victoria Docks face about N.E. by E. When the s. s. Deccan left the Victoria Docks she went right across the Prince's Dock Channel. The vessel did not seem to me to obey her helm at all. She kept the same line of course, when she ought to have ported her helm and gone to the east after she entered the Prince's Dock channel.

Mr. Carnac : Did the s. s. Deccan travel outside the channel ?—Yes, some distance to the north of it. I noticed a lot of country craft in the line the s. s. Deccan was steering. I noticed a number of lights, but I could not say whether every craft had a light. From us the s. s. Deccan seemed to go right into the midst of the lights. The country craft I speak of were at their proper moorinags. They asually moore very close to each other some times touching, one another. If the s. s. Deccan got in amongst them she could not have avoided a collision. The country craft were moored about 400 feet north of the north line of the dock channel. I could only mark the approximate position of the country craft on this chart by guess work. I noticed the course of the s s Deccan until the stopped. She seemed to pass very close to the s. s. Bushire to the south.

Mr. Carnac : Did you notice this with your eyes or the glasses ?—With my eyes. But I verified her position with the glasses. I don't think it would have made the least difference whether the *pattymar* had or had not a light as regards the collision. From the course she made I should say the s. s. Deccan was not under control. Mr. Watt said the boat was in a certain position when he struck her, and I proved she was 300 feet north of the Channel limits. It is the business of the Water Police to see that the Dock channel is kept clear. It is the business of the Assistant Conservator of the Port to see that these boats have their lights. Boats coming into the Dock channel are immediately ordered out either by the dock master or the police. A police boat is stationed about the channel where the gates are opened to prevent country craft from encroaching.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder :—It is not uncommon that *pattymars* are in the harbour without lights. The s. s. Deccan was about 2,500 feet from where I was when the collision occurred. It was a clear night. There was no moon. At the approximate spot where the s.s. Deccan collided there is more water than in the Channel. I think there were 27ft. of water at this position 400ft. north of the channel. It was only in the last three to four hundred feet before the collision that she was out of the channel. She has a perfect right to be in that channel or anywhere else if she can float, and as long as she does not knock anybody down. (Laughter.) When I said she ought to have ported her helm, I meant she ought to have kept out of the way of the boats. I account for the s. s. Deccan not striking more than one boat because it was my belief she took the outer one. The boats with the lights spread from east to south where the collision took place. It was when I heard the smash that I saw she went in amongst the lights. I don't know whether the *pattymar* run into was in her proper position, but I do know she was not in the channel. Country craft loading or unloading, anchor in the dutiable anchorage ; when the s. s. Deccan left the dock I told the pilot to give the beacon a wide berth. When I said a wide berth I meant to keep in the channel marks.

Re-examined : My advice to the pilot to give the beacon a wide berth was because a vessel had grounded 150 feet off the beacon.

The case was adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 p.m.

THE CHIEF JUDGE'S DECISION UPHELD.

On Tuesday, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Basil Scott moved the full Court, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, acting Chief Judge and Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Bhaskerjee, Second Judge, for a rule calling upon the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to show why the order made by Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, in October last, dismissing the suit brought by Mr. Merjeebhoy Cursetjee Kotwal, against the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 501, should be set aside, and a verdict be not entered for the plaintiff or a new trial granted. The facts of the case are shortly these :—The plaintiff sued the defendants some months ago before Mr. W. E. Hart for the recovery of Rs. 501, being the amount of dividends due on nine shares in the defendant's company from the year 1888 to April 1891 at Rs. 30 per share, together with the interest at the rate of nine per cent. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, who then appeared for the defendants denied that the plaintiff was a shareholder of the company and that any interest was due to the plaintiff. The counsel submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, the suit being in effect for a declaratory decree. After hearing the evidence Mr. Hart decided the case in favour of the defendants. Against this decision Mr. Basil Scott moved the full court. In support of his application Mr. Scott produced an affidavit made by the plaintiff, and in which he stated that the nine shares were, to the knowledge of Mr. Wadia, stolen by the plaintiff's sister, Cooverbai from his lawful custody on or about the month of June 1889. The plaintiff had paid the purchase-money for the shares and he was at the time the dividends fell due the registered shareholder thereof. The Chief Judge, Mr. Hart, on the 26th of September, dismissed the suit on the ground that the defendant's company had a right to enquire into the beneficial ownership of these shares and that plaintiff was in fact a nominee of Rustomjee Wadia in respect of the shares. The plaintiff was advised that the defendant's company, were not entitled to work behind the register for any purpose nor to enquire into the beneficial ownership of the shares. The Judge had erred in holding that the plaintiff was a mere nominee of Rustomjee Wadia, and that the judgment of the Lower Court was contrary to the weight of the evidence adduced in Court. The plaintiff was also advised that the suit being one between him and the defendants company alone, and all evidence adduced for the purpose of disproving his beneficial interest in the shares and establishing that of Rustomjee Wadia was irrelevant, and improperly admitted. The learned Chief Judge ought to have held that the plaintiff was well entitled to the relief claimed in this suit both upon the question of law arising in the suit and upon the merits of the case as appeared from the facts established by the evidence.

Mr. Wadia in his affidavit stated that the statement made by the plaintiff that the nine shares were stolen by his sister Cooverbai with the knowledge of the defendant, was a deliberate falsehood as the shares were never issued by the company until the 18th of June, 1890, and this fact was fully investigated by the Chief Judge in the Court below. The statement made by the plaintiff that he paid the purchase-money for the nine shares was equally false and had been proved to be so by the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendants. It was proved at the hearing of the case that plaintiff was a mere nominee of Wadia, and the shares were his (Wadia's) absolute and exclusive property, and that he was the real owner of these shares to the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. The defendant's company were not entitled to go behind the register for any purpose ; nor to inquire into the beneficial ownership of the shares, is a position not sanctioned by the law of equity and the plaintiff failed to show how the judgment of the Chief Judge was contrary to the weight of evidence, and that no other Judge could have arrived at any other conclusion than what Mr. Hart had already come to.

The Judges, after hearing the arguments of counsel, upheld the order of the Lower Court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Council of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, have lately issued an appeal to the public in which they say that an important stage has been reached in the development of the Society's Fergusson College, and the time has come when the people of this Presidency may legitimately be asked to extend, on a liberal scale and in a generous spirit, their pecuniary help, already accorded by them to this educational body of the Deccan. When, in 1884, the Deccan Educational Society was formed, its object was distinctly laid down to be "to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating, or incorporating, at different places, as circumstances permit, Schools and Colleges under native management, or by any other ways best adapted to the wants of the people." Seven years have passed since then, and during this period the two institutions of the Society—the New English School and the Fergusson College—have achieved no small measure of success. For the last three years, the New English School has stood at the top of all High Schools at the Matriculation Examination. It has similarly occupied that place of honour at the University School Final Examination, since that examination was instituted. The Educational Inspector of the Central Division has, year after year, spoken in highly eulogistic terms of the efficiency of the institution. The Fergusson College, confined to the P. E. Class till the end of 1889, was allowed at the beginning of last year to open a First B. A. Class, and in September last, the Senate of the Bombay University was pleased to raise it to the status of a full Arts College. In the Previous Examination, the College has, in the number of passes, occupied for the last three years the first place among all the collegiate institutions of the Presidency—Government and private. The First B. A. Class, opened at the beginning of 1890, sent up 42 students for the examination last year, of whom 22 were successful, 4 being placed in the second class, and one carrying away the Sanskrit prize. The Sanskrit prize at the P. E. has also been repeatedly carried off by students of this College, while the New English School has established a sort of reputation for winning at least one of the two Jagannath Shankarshet Scholarships open to competition at the Matriculation Examination. The Council of the Society trust that this record of work will be regarded by the public, in whose educational interests the Society is working, with satisfaction. The full recognition of the Fergusson College of the Society has now made it possible for a student to begin and complete his education in the two institutions under the same management, the advantage of which will be readily perceived by those who have some experience of educating young men. It is admitted on all hands that education ought to be more generally diffused in the country. Government cannot afford to do all that is required, but has declared its readiness to give what help it can to private effort. The most urgent wants of the Society at present are a building for the College, outside the city but at no great distance from it, with residential quarters for at least 100 students and for two Professors, and a building in the city for the New English School, large enough to accommodate 1200 students. The College building, with the residential quarters, will, it is estimated, cost about Rs. 1,10,000, of which Rs. 52,000 have been promised by His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapoor and other Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country. For the School, Government has made to the Society a free gift of the Nana Wada, but the Society must spend about Rs. 35,000 on it in order to suit it to the purposes of a school building, providing accommodation for 1200 students. Then there are the demands of the Library, the Laboratory, and the Play-grounds. Besides these, the Society must have an endowment fund of at least a lac of rupees to enable it to accomplish the high task it has set before itself. But this fund must be slow and the work of time. For the present, the sum that the Society must absolutely raise by public subscriptions, is about Rs. 75,000, and for this sum this appeal is made, The Council of the Society, sanguinely trust that this appeal will be responded to in a sympathetic and generous spirit, and they beg to express their earnest belief that if the public accord their liberal support to the Society, which may be said to be *their* own, there is every chance of seeing, even in our own day, this educational organization placed on a firm and permanent basis and occupying a wider sphere of activity and usefulness.

Holloway's Pills.—With changing temperature the digestion becomes impaired, liver disordered, and mind despondent. The cause of these irregularities is easily removed by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. They directly attack the source of the evil, remove all impurities from the circulation, restore the affected organs to their natural state, and correct all defective secretions. An easy means of restoring health and strength is supplied by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These famous medicines are blood renovating remedies whose influence reaches the great centres of the nervous system, purifies the circulation, induces a healthy state of the bodily powers, gives tone to the stomach and brain, producing a desire for food, and all the proper requirements for health and vigour.

A LECTURE ON FREEMASONRY.

At a recent meeting of the Surat Hamilton Lodge, Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dossabhoy, City Magistrate, delivered a lecture on Freemasonry.

Mr. Darashaw said that though there were so many sects existing at the present day, originally there were but two, *viz.*, the Brahminists, and the Buddhists. The Indians or the Hindus, belonged to the former and the Persians or the Parsees to the latter. Pollontier as well as Major Vallamey were of opinion that the Persians and the Celts were originally one and the same people, both derived from a common source, and the Druids first flourished in the East—in the Hindustan as Brahmins ; in Babylon and Syria as Chaldeans ; and in Persia as Magi—and from thence came the great body of Persian Scythians whom the Greeks call Phœnicians. All the nations agreed as to the practice of similar rites and worship. The Sabians worshipped the host of Heaven ; the Magians confined their worship to the solar fire. The ancient craft of masonry had been in existence for 5,890 years, and the Scotch constitution to which they belonged existed 5,650 years ago. The original institution of masonry consisted in the foundation of the liberal arts and sciences more especially in the science of geometry, for, at the time of the building of the Tower of Babel, the art and mystery of masons were first introduced, and from them handed down and communicated by Egyptians to Hiram. The mysteries of India formed one of the earliest corruptions of the pure science which is now denominated Freemasonry. They were celebrated in subterranean caverns, and grottoes formed in the solid rock by human art and industry. The Caves of Elephanta and Salsette, both situated near Bombay, afforded a comprehensive specimen of the inner apartments exhibited in the places of secret celebration which abound in the vast continent of ancient India. Every country had its religious system of mystery, which, after it was once instituted—which probably took place on the plains of Shinar before the dispersion of mankind—spread over the world with an astonishing rapidity. It was introduced into India by Brahma, and into Persia by Zerathost. But the mysteries throughout the world were the same in substance, having prior to that period been derived from one source, though afterwards acknowledged under different appellations. Speculative masonry also was co-eval with the creation of the earth, and it was in olden times the only avenue to honor, wealth, and fame. The uninitiated person was virtually an outcast from the society, an eternal object of suspicion and jealousy, and almost without the pale of legal protection. Initiation involved all the profuse and complicated mechanism of heathen mythology, and many of the political and domestic customs of antiquity might be traced to the same inexhaustible and prolific source. The original object of the secret rites of Freemasonry has been a subject of enquiry for upwards of 600 years, and yet the enigma seemed not to have been satisfactorily solved. What it was and what it may be were questions as difficult of solution now as they were when first propounded by Henry VI. of England. The endeavours that had been made to unravel the intricate web in which the mystery was involved by tracing the order back to its source, and by showing its intimate connection and similitude to institutions more ancient, proved it beyond doubt that it sprang from and was a continuation of rites and ceremonies observed in those establishments of the Jews, of the Druids, and of the Egyptians. To reveal the mysteries was once the highest crime a person could commit, and was usually punished by an ignominious death. A monic lodge was supposed to represent the world, the ceremonies performed therein were an imitation of the heavenly bodies, and particularly of that great luminary the sun. Freemasonry in its various degrees was now known by regular steps which were nothing more or less than the "Ashrams," exercised by *jogis* or ascetics. The Druids, the Egyptians, and the Grecians used to wear snow-white garments, partly made of lamb's skin when performing the duties of their solemn offices in lodges in olden times ; and, therefore, they, as speculative masons, imitate the apparel of those who were the first worshippers of the True God. The ceremony of "slipshod" was borrowed from Moses, who himself took the shoes off his feet ; so did the Egyptians and the Grecians uncover their feet. The situations now occupied by some officers in lodges were allegorical of the ancient Indian triad. The sectorial mark of red lead on the foreheads of Hindus was symbolical of the four cardinal points of the compass along with the signs and tokens. The forehead of a brother in olden times was marked with a "*bla*" to show that the brother had been initiated, and to express his recently-acquired dignity. The brother was also invested with the sash or belt to show that he had advanced to the superior order of fraternity. As the fatigue attending the protracted ceremonies of those days exhausted the aspirant he was after the initiation made to drink fermented liquor out of a human skull in order to renovate his spirits, and then he was considered regenerate, and allowed to marry and bring up his family. The knocks which they gave with the mallet at the opening and closing of the lodge had significance. Before the Deluge, when God ordered Noah to build the Ark, He also directed him to make such an instrument with which he was to strike three times, not only to call together the workmen, who were building the Ark, but also to give him an opportunity of admonishing them of the impending danger of the Deluge. Traditions differed regarding the Deluge. Freemasonry harboured no treasons or blasphemies, its designs at the present day were not only innocent but laudable. It required them to fear God and promote the happiness of mankind. It had created a good feeling among the brethren, but this partiality by the way had been the cause of relieving many in distress and even saving the lives of some. A case of that kind had really happened sometime ago, in a Revolutionary war when the Colonel's life was saved by the interference of a brother officer. The mysteries of masonry and the initiation into them were introduced into Persia by Zerathost, who established the Parsee religion about the latter end of the Babylonian captivity in ancient Persia. Sir John Malcolm in his History of Persia said that it was generally believed that the soul of this holy man was created by God and hung upon a tree. The father of Zoroaster had a cow which ate the withered leaves which fell from this tree and the father of Zoroaster was entirely supported by this milk. Zoroaster succeeded in prevailing over the Persians to preserve the sacred fire in a circular building with a dome where God was supposed to reside, and there the fire was kept perpetually alive. Thus the building represented the universe and the central fire which constantly blazed within it was figurative of the great luminary the sun. The only objection now brought forward against masonry was the oaths which it imposed upon the brethren. The oaths were shocking to the taste of the present age ; their continuation was an enormous blunder in the revivors of the order in 1717. They were then no longer necessary and were much less necessary now. There was nothing in the art of building or in the whole circle of science that could require or even warrant so appalling an obligation, and the only means suggested of wiping away the stain at present to masonic societies was the total abandonment of these oaths.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DECEMBER TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by his Personal and Head-quarters Staff, will proceed on a tour of inspection next month in the Bombay and Deesa Districts. Approximately the dates of arrival at, and departure from, the different Military Stations will be as under :—

1891.
Dec. 8th—Leave Poona.
„ 9th—Arrive Abu.
„ 11th—Arrive Deesa.
„ 12th—Leave Deesa.
„ 13th—Arrive Ahmedabad.
„ 13th—Leave Ahmedabad.
„ 13th—Arrive Rajkot.
„ 15th—Leave Rajkot.
„ 16th—Arrive Bhuj.
„ 19th—Leave Bhuj.
„ 20th—Arrive Rajkot.
„ 20th—Leave Rajkot.
„ 20th—Arrive Ahmedabad.
„ 21st—Leave Ahmedabad.
„ 21st—Arrive Baroda.
„ 22nd—Leave Baroda.
„ 23rd—Arrive Surat.
„ 23rd—Leave Surat.
„ 23rd—Arrive Bombay.
„ 23rd—Leave Bombay.
„ 24th—Arrive Poona.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

The *Englishman* publishes a detailed account of the Cyclone in the Bay of Bengal furnished by various officers and pilots who had experience of it. We make the following extract :—All forebodings of a heavy cyclone having been somewhat dispelled by Tuesday's Weather Report, at 7 a.m. of Wednesday the 4th of November, we started down the river bound for the Sandheads on board the s. s. Dalhousie with, certainly not a promising aspect aloft in the sky which was gloomy and lowering, the cloud forms every now and then assuming most fantastic arrangements. There were mare's tails, mackarel sky, tufts of cumula, and lines of stratus, all jumbled up in confusion. One form struck me as ominous of stormy weather, which was long straight (lowish) outshoots from the darkening jumble, running nearly N. and S., jagged like the backbone of a herring, a form often seen before hailstorms ; and the rapid changes seen to take place showed plainly that the air currents were in active motion up above. Besides, a cool damp easterly wind was blowing. But the weather report had said that a feeble cyclonic storm was already close in to the Ganjam coast. So full of hope, off we started, but at Budge Budge were somewhat startled to see No. 5 weather signal hoisted and as the weather aloft still seemed to be growing worse as we proceeded rapidly down the river, we began to think that we should soon require our waterproofs. Still, on we went down south, passing Diamond Harbour and Mud Point, at both of which the storm signals were displayed and the air had grown damp, while now and then a spitting of rain was brought along with the fresh N. E. wind blowing.

On nearing Saugor Roads we found four large steamers at anchor, whom the storm signals had evidently detained (the No. 8 signal was by this time shown), among whom was the P. and O. steamer Bengal bound for England and this stoppage must have been very tantalizing. We also anchored there, but at the time from the total absence of any breakers on the sands, or on the beach, the small wind force, and high barometer, we began to think that perhaps the weather at the head of the Bay was not so bad as to justify No. 8 storm signal, but still from former experience of the utility and the correctness of the signals when hoisted by the authority of the Calcutta Meteorological Office, we waited patiently the course of events watching the barometer, wind force and direction, also the movements of the cloud strata aloft, which bye the by, always showed the true cyclonic nature, each higher strata coming more and more from the right of the surface wind direction. But at 5 p.m., our interest in the storm received a fresh impulse for the storm signal No. 8 which indicates a storm passing inland below False Point, was hauled down, and No. 3 hoisted, meaning that a severe cyclone was passing inwards between False Point and Saugor.

This we knew meant mischief, but we had to make the best of a bad bargain, and so prepared the vessel for some hard riding. There was some vivid lightning to the northward and eastward at 7—8 p.m., and ever since we anchored off and on it had rained, with a N. E. wind, which was only of moderate force, yet the sky denoted much wind aloft and all round sea wards.

Thursday, 5th November, 1891, at daybreak the sky looked very wild, but still no, or but very little, swell which the very ugly sky seawards would lead one to look for. The wind during the day varying from N. N. E. to as far as E. by N. in the driving rain squalls, and all day long the same No. 3 signal remained hoisted at Saugor Light House signal station

A somewhat remarkable and sudden shift of wind took place at 7 p.m. The wind which had been about N. E. all at once blew in a vicious S. E. squall with heavy rain and lightning, and after about 15 or 20 minutes as suddenly fell calm for about two hours ; it then freshened and blew in hardgusts from N. N. E., while vivid flashes of lightning lit up the heavy pall overhead. The barometer fell two-tenths during these hard puffs. These backings and veerings of the wind certainly pointed to eddies in the storm system, which have not been made clearly evident by any laws of storms yet brought forward. Probably they indicate a sort of double or twin whirl.

Friday, 6th November, 1891, the wind gusts and heavy rainfall which prevailed from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. gradually abated, so that by 8 a.m., with wind N. by W. strong, with long low lanes of driving cumuli and rack, the breaks and rifts which I observed in the S. W. had made sure way up towards the zenith, and the sun came out in all its glory, drying up the decks and all the wet awnings, while the heavy, well defined, olive coloured cyclone bank shrank rapidly inland into smaller and smaller dimensions, settling down in the N. E. quadrant.

The direction in which this solid mass of cloud travelled certainly does not uphold the theory which No. 3 storm signal suggests, that the storm had gone landwards between Saugor and False Point ; and from what can be so far made out of it, from our solitary observations on board the Dalhousie, it may have been that the first storm, which was supposed to have been wending its course towards False Point or Balasore Roads, threw out an offshoot (as we sometimes see dustwhirls do), which took a N. E. direction, and went spinning away on its own hook.

At noon the weather having cleared up nicely, with moderate N. N. W. wind, although No. 3 signal still swung on the signal yard at the station, we weighed, and, in company with the P. and O. steamer Bengal and the Rangoon mail, proceeded slowly down Saugor Roads. At about 2 p.m. there arose a suspicious bank out of the S. E., which at one time made us think we were in for a repetition of last night's hard weather, and thought of going back again to Saugor ; but just then making out that the Lower Gasper Light vessel was off her station and at anchor near the Gasper Sand, Captain Samson went to the Light vessel's assistance, and towed her into position at 7 p.m.

Saturday, 7th November, 1891, at 6 a.m. we arrived at the Pilot station and I got on board the Fame, Pilot vessel, which vessel was clean swept with nothing standing and no boat. The Resolute towed the Eastern Channel Light vessel into position which had driven about 6 miles S. E. of her riding station. This vessel experienced the wind at E. N. E., but it suddenly shifted to W., and blew a hurricane, parted the cable, and threw the vessel on her beam ends, so as to drown all her live stock. The Intermediate Light was, like the Lower Gasper, driven in a S. W. direction, but she picked herself up 17 miles away, while this vessel, the Fame, not more than 10 miles West of the Eastern Channel Light, experienced first a N. E and easterly winds to S. E. ; she was taken in tow by the German steamer Baria, about 50 miles away. The ship Matterhorn, lying at anchor near the E. C. Light awaiting orders, drove to the W. N. W. across the Eastern Sea Reef, but is all safe.

After giving us a serviceable boat the Resolute started off to look after the welfare of the Mutlah River Light vessel and returned in the evening reporting all well.

Sunday, 8th November:—We just learn that the Matterhorn had driven to near the Mutlah (some 30 miles E by N), so that she went off with the westerly gusts which tore the Eastern Channel Light vessel from her moorings. The Coleroon P. V. has not yet been heard of, but the Resolute has gone round to seek her. The S. S. Alexandra towed the Intermediate Light into position this morning.

THE CONGELLA'S EXPERIENCE.

The chief officer of the Congella says :—The Port Officer at Madras received a telegram on the 2nd instant from Calcutta, announcing the approach of a cyclone "centre and movement unknown too far from land." The Congella left Madras at 6 p.m. on that date, when there was light N. E. winds and a head sea, with the barometer steady 30°. On the afternoon of the 3rd, the barometer began to fall slightly, with cross sea, fast travelling cloud and generally unsettled weather. On the morning of the 4th strong N. W. wind with heavy confused sea, and the water assuming the appearance of a boiling cauldron barometer standing at 29-89. On the afternoon of the 4th, at 5 p.m. the wind veered to W.N.W., 8 p.m. W.S. W., midnight S.W. by W. Barometer 29·80, sky overcast, the sea being beyond description, the vessel never being in the same position for two consecutive seconds. On the morning of the 5th the storm still continued, the barometer shewing 29·75, the distance from the Eastern Channel Light ship being 200 miles, the ship steering N. E., wind W.S.W. It then came on to blow fresh with the same sea, and thick hanging clouds driving along, proving to the ship by the shifting of the wind that the cyclone had passed ahead of them. They then set square sail, the wind altering to S. S. W. with a strong following sea. At 6 a.m. of the 6th the wind and sea abated, and they found by observation from noon of the 4th, that the ship had set 30 miles to the eastward and at 6 p. m. they sighted the Eastern Channel Light vessel, which was out of her place. They then steered for what looked like the Pilot Brig, and found it to be the dismasted Lena, anchored alongside the Intermediate Light vessel, which had drifted 30 miles out of her place, and stood back to the Eastern Channel Light vessel, when they met the P. V. Fame totally dismasted with boats smashed, in tow of the Hamburgh-Calcutta liner Baria Anchored ship in 11 fathoms till day light and then proceeded to Calcutta, arriving there on the evening of the 8th, and discharged her coolies, who had returned from Natal. The surprising part of the affair was that the barometer of the Congella never fell lower than 29.70. and the cyclone had none of the usual appearance, as it seemed to come with a sudden and great intensity. The coolies were terribly frightened, but unhurt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain W. Mathewson, will sail to-day for Calcutta *via* Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W. R. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta *via* Coast Ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The British s. s. Manitoba, 1,386 tons, Captain W. Enright, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Tuticorin, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion, 1,803 tons, Captain A. Orland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong Kong *via* Singapore, Penang, Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr. T. Wilson and three others as cabin, and 17 deck, passengers.

The French Mail Steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain R. Schmitz, sailed yesterday, for Aden *via* Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. D. P. Dalboal, Mr. M. Haraman, Mr. H. Meyerskein, Mr. R. D. Macfadyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cumin, Mr. H. Burne, Mrs. O'Connor, and 60 deck.

The Anchor Line s. s. Asia, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev Mr Taylor, Miss Arnold, Rev Mr and Mrs Bell, Mrs Steels and infant, Miss Montgomery, Miss Beatty, Miss Hesler, Dr Russell, M B, Miss W Gillespie, Mr and Mrs D Jacob, infant and ayah, Mrs R Wighton, Mrs and Miss Hughes Hallet, Miss Violet Hughes Hallet, Miss E Sykes, Surgn-Major J M Donnell, Lieut C Bailey, Brigade-Major F Parsons, Miss Hughes, Mr and Mrs Brooks Murray, Mr and Mrs M Logan, Miss Adams, Mrs Neville, infant and ayah, Mrs Rind, infant and ayah, Mrs M Ulett, Mrs Scott Gray, Miss Patterson, Major and Mrs Halkett, Mr R Love and Mr Thos Watson.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Manitoba (s)	Enright	Tuticorin, Nov 7.
12	Orion (s)	Orlando	Hongkong, Oct 22.
	Kohinur (s)	Wright	Calcutta, Oct 23.
	Asia (s)	Laird	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Khandalla (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, &c.
	La Seyne (s)	Schmitz	Aden, &c.

The Steamer Nizam, Captain Mathewson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kohinur for coast and Calcutta.
„ Chindwara for coast and Calcutta.
„ Orion for Trieste via Redsea ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
8	Wildcroft s	Murray	Bombay, Oct 28.
	Ironopolis s	Young	Coconada, Nov 6.
9	Ursa s	Phippen	Bombay, Oct 31.
	Shahjehan s	Edge	Madras, Oct 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8.—Steamers Pentakota and Culna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
9	Niemen s	Colombo.
	Manora s	London.
	Tannadice s	Singapore.
10	Golconda s	Calcutta.
	Ellora s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
8	Putiala s	Negapatam.
	Kangra s	Bombay.
	Clan Matheson s	Calcutta.
9	Niemen s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 12.

From Glasgow.

Clan Fraser s—20 cases whisky, Geo Gahagan and Co ; 30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Werneth Hall s—25 cases whisky, Wace Carfield and Co.

From Liverpool.

Etolia s—3 casks lamps, 5 crates earthen ware, A Dewraz ; 50 cases glassware, H H Ahmed ; 70 cases soap, Lyon and Co,
Werneth Hall s—33 casks flooring tiles, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

From London.

Oceana s—78 cases cheese, ham and bacon, A N and C S Co-Operative Society ; 15 cases medicine, 50 cases champagne, and 25 cases brandy, Treacher and Co ; 30 cases champagne, Phipson and Co ; 14 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Sorabjee N Paruck.
Pekin s—11 cases drugs and 13 cases bacon, cheese, &c., Phillips and Co.

From Antwerp.

Deepdale s—3 cases toys, H A M Issack.
Bombay s—5 cases aniline, colour Erastharesen and Co.

From New York.

Etolia s—60 barrels spindle oil, Vacuum oil Co.

From Bordeaux.

Werneth Hall s—20 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy and Co ; 75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Charenti.

Oceana s—50 cases brandy, Souza and Fenandes.

From Hull.

Congo s—100 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee.

From Hamburg.

Drochinfell s—10 cases medicine, K Nuthoo and Co ; 10 cases medicine, Sewchund Papat ; 8 bales tissue paper, M Russoolbhoy ; 20 cases chemicals, S A Razak ; 10 cases glassware, A R Esmail.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 11.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—95 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 35 bales wool, Motee, Jaitha ; 2,000 cwts jowaree, Killick Nixon and Co ; 6 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee ; 281½ cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 164 bales cotton waste, Edwin Butterworth and Co.
Imaum s—2,000 cwts jowari, Killick Nixon and Co.

For London.

Oceana s—1,000 cwts mensoor, and 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 600 cwts jowari, 1,000 cwts maize ; 1,300 cwts mussoor, 200 cwts methi, and 1,000 cwts dhall, A Blascheck and Co.
Siam s—1 bale carpets, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Hajeen s—20,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Etolia s—8,200 cwts wheat, 8,004 cwts rapeseed, and 4,002 cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 400½ cwts mustardseed, and 4,000½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co,

For Antwerp.

Kt of St John s—2,000 cwts jowari, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 160 bales hemp, Itcharan Harjuwandas.

For Marseilles.

Imaum s—6,001 cwts, linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

November 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, imperfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Moulmein-Bangkok interrupted.
Messages in Code language cannot be accepted for Brazil.
All private telegrams are being subjected to censorship at Rio de Janeiro.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	..	..	..	..
Teheran	12	1	16 p.m.	1	8
Suez	12	Im	perfect		

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 12th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	19	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	32	..	1
„ Madras	..	28	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 11.

10 p.m. ... 79·3

THURSDAY, Nov. 12.

6 a.m. ... 75·4
10 a.m. ... 81·2
2 p.m. ... 85·9
4 p.m. ... 84·1

Mr. L. S. Osmaston has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer of North Thana, and Mr. E. G. Olliver, Divisional Forest Officer of West Khandesh.

Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Collector of Poona.

The services of Mr. A. D. Younghusband and Mr. E. M. Gray, C.S., has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Central Provinces.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.
Of remaining Lots of Rich Stone, China and Crockery-ware, Leather goods, &c., &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop at Hornby Road, in the Premises of Sir Dinshawjee Maneckjee Petit, Baronet, several consignments of Stone China Ware, Leather goods and Austrian bentwood furniture.

A collection of very valuable stone Chinaware, consisting of rich cups and saucers, flower pots, dessert and dinner services, wash-hand basins, sets, &c.

A choice assortment of Bentwood furniture, artistically designed, consisting of rocking and folding, easy, office, revolving, child's and ladies' low chairs.

An Invoice of solid leather, brown and black Gladstone, brief, kit and hand-bags.

An invoice of rich plated ware, consisting of ice pitchers, breakfast and cruet frames, butterpots, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c.

4 sets of pony harness (bown).
5 pieces Indian carpets, 12 by 15 feet.
A collection of velvet colored table covers, very rich embroidered door curtains, cushion cover and down pillow.
Also the property of a Gentleman—
1 blackwood telescopic dinning table.
The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATOONGA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khatri Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar, the undermentioned valuable landed properties, viz.:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4—All that piece of batty field, toka, or Government vacant ground, with all buildings, which are now standing thereon, situate at Motoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 857 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 80, 86, 86 and 89, new Nos. 15271, 16287, 15283, and 15288, and bounded on the east by the batty fields formerly of Domingo Sebastio, and now that of Manor Bastio Khuroos, on the west by the batty fields of Barik Bhiva Patel, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Muncherjee Punthaki, and the same have been in the possession of the said Noor Mahomed Haji Soomar.

On the same Day, at 5 p. m.

LOT No. 5—All that piece of batty fields, toka ground, with all buildings standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 275 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 83 and new No. 15276, and bounded on the east by the batty fields of Manor Bastio Khuroos, on the west by the batty fields of the said Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the vacant ground of Parsee Muncherjee Panthaki, and the same has been in possession and occupation of the said Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Auction at Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new Singer's handsewing machine, rich Persian carpets, first-rate oil-paintings, English velvet embroidered door curtains, first-rate one and three- light Hink's table and hanging lamps, nearly new cooking stove, rich table ornaments, gent's English-made saddle, with bridle, English perambulator, handsome clock, strikes hour and half hour, &c., the property of A. H. STILL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF EXSHAW'S BRANDY.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
26 boxes John Exshaw's No. 1 brandy.
26 " " No. 2 brandy.
In lots to suit purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 234 OF 1890.
EWART LATHAM and Co. ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHEWSHANKER GOPALLJEE......Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the decrees made herein on the 1st day of December, 1890, and on the 12th day of February, 1891, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, by order of the plaintiffs abovenamed, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, 1891, at 4 p. m., if not disposed of in the meantime by private contract, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate and being in D ward at Chekulwadi, on the south side of the Foras Road, otherwise called the Grant Road, and on the east side of the Chunam Kiln, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3547 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 370 and street No. 4, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 436, new number 13916, old survey No. 158, and new survey No. 1-7011, and is bounded on the east by the line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on the west by a Government gutter or drain, on the north by the land of Khoja Sheriff Gangjee, and on the south by the land of Mucoond Gujar Sott and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goads and the following:—

A few cases of Shiras wine, a lot of platedware, consisting of cruet stands, breakfast cruet egg-frame, tea and coffee services, candelsticks, napkin rings, dish-covers, spoons and forks, knives, dinner and desert services, water-filters, pieces of rod cloth, books, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba, by order of Messrs. F. M. Madon & Co.

H D
125 4—1 case combs, ex s. s. Peninsular.
A
H D A 942
237 —2 cases tin trumpets and whistle.
294 913

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of miscellaneous stores, consisting of old paulins, either cuttings, cordage, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 35, Marine Lines, opposite Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light mail-phaeton, rich table ornaments, handsome vases and wallplates, table and hanging lamps, by Ditmar, superior Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Captain SWAN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 13, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee' Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
289½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars Apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Imported by Messrs. WARREN TULLOCH and Co., from Australia, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th Inst.,

AT 3-30 p. m.,

At Messrs. SCOTT and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum—
32 horses will be sold by Public Auction to the HIGHEST BIDDER by Messrs. BENNETT and Co.
A RARE CHANCE to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.
Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

No. 1, brown mare, 4 years, good brougham mare.
2, brown mare, 4 years, fine useful horse.
3, bay mare, 4 years, good dog cart mare.
4, grey gelds, 5 years, good brougham horse.
5, bay gelds, 5 years, good hack, carries a lady.
6, broken gelds, 5 years, Pony, thoroughly broken, good race pony.
7, chest gelds, 5 years, thoroughly broken.
8, grey gelds, 4 years, broken to saddle, make good carriage pair.
9, grey gelds, 5 years, broken to saddle, make good carriage pair.
10, grey mare, 5 years, broken to saddle, good race mare.
11, bay gelds, 6 years, colt upto weight.
12, brown mare, 4 years, broken to saddle and harness, good dog cart horse.
13, bay gelds, 4 years, good brougham pair.
14, bay gelds, 5 years, good brougham pair.
15, bay gelds, 5 years, make good charger.
16, grey gelds, 4 years, make handsome pair mail phaeton.
17, grey gelds, 4 years, make handsome pair mail phaeton.
18, chest gelds, 6 years, thorough-bred, good charger.
19, chest gelds, 5 years, broken to harness, good brougham horse.
20, bay gelds, 5 years, cob, good dog cart horse.
21, bay gelds, 4 years, make good saddle and harness horse.
22, chest mare, 4 years ponies, make grand pony pair.
23, chest gelds, 5 years, ponies, make grand pony pair.
24, bay mare, 4 years, saddle, harness, good useful horse
25, broken gelds, 5 years, saddle, good useful horse.
26 grey mare, 4 years, make handsome pair.
27, grey mare, 4 years, make handsome pair.
28, bay gelds, 4 years, fine upstanding horse.
29, broken gelds, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
30, chest gelds, 4 years, saddle, good useful horse.
31, broken mare, 4 years, saddle, good race pony.
32, broken mare, 4 years, saddle, good race pony.
The above horses are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, proceeding to Europe.
1 Handsome strong black Arab riding horse, 14-1 hands.
1 Handsome strong grey country-bred brougham mare, about 15 hands.
The above horses can be seen at Mr. B. Lang's bungalow, at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-2½, very quite in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong palanquine office shigram.
1 strong-built Victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-1, 6 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong bay arab pony, 13-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand barouche, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the oval, opposite to the Sailors' home the following tents:—
1 hill tent, (Jubulpore make), 13 ft by 13 ft.
1 Cabul pal (field officer's size) 9 ft by 8 ft.
1 Small sleeping tent.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and at the risk of Ligrey De Souza, administrator of the estate and effects of A. M. De Souza, deceased—
31 gold rings, with ruby.
18 gold buttons.
2 gold paylas.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS, &c.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 320 of 1891 (J. E. Sassoon and others vs. Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at English Bazaar Street, near Jackaria Musjid, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed, consisting of socks, woollen shawls, drills, handkerchives, neckties, napkins, Turkish towels, morocco leather, nainsooks, cashmere, merino, woollen checks, coating and trousers cloth, woollen shirts, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hondsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, very handsome one two, three, four and five lights gas chandeliers, one large size horoscope with views, a handsome strong English-built and spring victoria, a strong English-built mail-phaeton, a strong built buggy, &c, the property of PREMJEE TRICUMDAS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 289, "The Fernery," Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished house-hold furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome, China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Rose and Co., a large fish-bowl with gold fish, a first-rate Singer sewing machine, a fire proof iron safe, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. LAYTHORPE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, as also were the market rates of discount, the only financial item in which any alteration is reported, being Bar Silver, which was 3-16d. lower, at 43 13-16d. per oz. In New York, also, Silver was ⅜ cent cheaper, at 95½ cents, Exchange being ¼ cent higher, at 4·83¼ dollars; and the United States Treasury bought 443,000 ounces, at 95·15 to 95·35 cents.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Remittances yesterday, the whole 30 lakhs offered were allotted, Calcutta taking 20½ lakhs, Bombay 6½ lakhs, and Madras 3 lakhs, the rate obtained, 1s. 4 25-32d., being 1-32d. above that of last week's regular allotments, though 1-16d. below the higher price which the extra Bills fetched on Tuesday. It is announced that 30 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained at 1s. 4 9-16d.

Wheat was quieter again at a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 10½d. Ex-Quay; White Delhi, however, being unaltered at 8s. 5d. per cental. Bombay Linseed was quiet but unchanged in value.

A drop of ⅛d., in view of the Agricultural Bureau report, took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16d.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. down in all positions, the extreme quotations, being 4 25-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 17-32d. for March-April. East Indian Cotton was also 1-16d. lower in all grades of Dhollerahs and Oomras (including Ginned, Khandeish, and Bilatee), and for "Good" Hinganghat. The market closed quiet for spot and arrival Americans, and dull for Surats, the Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. The day's Imports were 37,000 bales. The Manchester Market was dull in tone, and nothing doing.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands has not moved from 8¾ cents since last Thursday; but Futures for January were yesterday again nine points lower at 8·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season, and in the two previous ones for the same period:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts...	51,000	36,000	49,000
Four days' do.	245,000	202,000	209,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,729,000	2,590,000	2,416,000

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures for the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for October are to hand to-day through Reuter, and, as far as this Presidency is concerned, they show an increase of some seven million yards in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* compared with September's missions, though about the same as for October last year. In *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* there was a sensible falling off as against the shipments for September, and also, in the former, compared with those in October, 1890; but a slight increase in the latter. *Twist* shows a decrease in each comparison, especially in that with September. The total figures for the 10 months of the present year, now given, show a marked falling off in every item of *Cloth*, but more especially in *Plain* and *Coloured*, the decrease having been about 59 million yards in the former, and 20¾ million yards in the latter. Shipments of Twist have been rather heavier this year than they were last.

	Oct. 1891.	Sept. 1891	Oct. 1891.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	46,700,000	39,800,000	46,800,000
Colored Cottons "	4,500,000	5,750,000	5,800,000
Printed Cottons "	9,550,000	11,300,000	9,150,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,350,000	1,800,000	1,450,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	77,800,000	71,550,000	72,350,000
Colored Cottons "	4,800,000	5,000,000	6,550,000
Printed Cottons "	4,200,000	5,000,000	3,750,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,350,000	650,000	950,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	11,350,000	8,000,000	6,300,000
Colored Cottons "	1,850,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Printed Cottons "	2,550,000	1,250,000	1,300,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,750,000	1,400,000	1,300,000

Bombay only—for 10 Months 1891;		for 10 Months 1890.
Plain Cottons......yds.	360,300,000	419,200,000
Colored Cottons... "	35,800,000	56,450,000
Printed Cottons... "	83,400,000	85,400,000
Twist ....lbs.	13,150,000	12,950,000

COTTON has been dull here to-day, and prices have given way Rs. 2 per candy. The only purchases reported are of 100 Sheagaum Ginned, at Rs. 157; and Oomrawatee, at Rs. 150 per candy, taken by local spinners.

The telegraphic reports this morning from the Cotton districts are of the same tenor as those received at the beginning of the week, the weather having continued bright and seasonable over the whole of the area, excepting Barsi, where an inch more rain had fallen, no more, however, being expected. The flowering of the plants was advanced in most of the districts in the Dhollera circle and the crop was in a flourishing state.

WHEAT has attracted less attention from shippers to-day, and business has been upon only a moderate scale; but the tone of the market has been steady, and previous prices have been maintained.

SEEDS have been quiet with a moderate export business passing. *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt.; and quotations this evening are as follows.

Linseed....................	Rs. 6-15-6 to	Rs. 7-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	" 7-12-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-7-0 to	" 7-8-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-9-0 to	" 6-13-0	"
Gingelly, White...........	" 40-8-0 to	" 41-0-0	per cy.
Do. Mixed	" 38-0-0 to	" 39-8-0	"
Do. Kabra	" 37-0-0 to	" 39-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	480	bales.
Wheat................................	51,292	cwts.
Linseed	7,835	"
Rapeseed............................	908	"
Gingelly	3,297	"
Poppyseed	2,728	"
Groundnuts.........................	506	"
Castorseed	2,205	"

FREIGHTS are firm. A large business has been done to-day chiefly for Liverpool and Hull, for December-February shipment, at previous rates, to 6d. per ton advance. The Ruthenia (s) for January-February loading, has been berthed for Antwerp, at 23s. 9d. per ton; a March-April steamer has been fixed for open ports, at 24s. 3d. per ton; and Kurrachee is reported to have taken up at home two more steamers, for January-February loading, at 26s. per ton, under open charter.

EXCHANGE opened weak at a decline of 1-16d. on yesterday's rates, again following Silver, and further gave way 1-32d. during the day, little business having been done either way. The market closed with a rather uncertain feeling, and a desire to await further telegraphic news to-morrow. We quote read:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	......	1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...	1·78¼	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 11th Nov., 1891	Rs.	20,12,000
Silver received during the week	"	33,000
	Rs.	20,45,000
New Coin paid during the week	"	6,01,000
	Rs.	14,44,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	18,46,000
	Rs.	32,90,000
Last week	"	20,41,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The cash price of Fours advanced to 106 7-16 to-day, with account rates the same as yesterday, at 106 3-16 for the next Settlement, and 105¾ for the 5th January account, the market having become weak on the sale of 9 lakhs by a Bank for the end of this month, at 106¼; and the closing price for Money was 106 5-16; with 4½ per Cents still 105¼, nominal.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a native holiday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.
BOYD—November 9, at 16, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of J E K Boyd, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
PEART—BRODIE—November 5, at Sehore, C I, Lieutenant Denis G Peart, S C, Boundary Settlement Officer, son of Colonel G R Peart, Bhopal Battalion, to Margaret M, daughter of James C Brodie, of Thornton Loch, Scotland

DEATH.
SMITH—November 7, at the Land Mortgage Bank's Lettakoojan Estate, of fever and liver complications, Dudley Egerton Clair Smith, aged 21 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1891.

WE have already indicated the characteristics of Sir Denis Fitzpatrick's work at Hyderabad, and have given reasons for believing that his policy has been wisely adapted to the conditions with which he had to deal. Suggestions have been made elsewhere—with all fairness and moderation, it must be acknowledged—that the late Resident's adherence to the policy of non-intervention has been a little too resolute. Against that, we showed the other day, there is a good deal to be said, and chiefly this—that the cause of good government in an important feudatory State would be as likely to be retarded as advanced if the Resident were to interfere every time he detected a departure from an ideal administrative excellence. But the matter need not be discussed at any length from the *a priori* point of view. Not a few practical and concrete reasons might be urged in favour of the marked departure from the policy of some of his predecessors which Sir Denis Fitzpatrick advisedly took up. We might, for instance, point to the excellent relations between the Government of India and the Government of the Nizam which have subsisted during the past two years as a presumptive reason for thinking that the Resident's policy was well adapted to one of its most essential ends. But it might be possible to admit this, and at the same time to ask, as some have asked, whether the Resident ought not to have intervened whenever the interests of the Nizam's subjects demanded it? The question, as often as it has been put, has carried with it the implication that as a matter of fact there have been cases in which the people have suffered by maladministration and unjust and oppressive rule. Now we doubt if careful observers of the work that has been carried on in Hyderabad during the present administration—that is to say of the work rather than of the attempts that have been made here and there by interested people to thwart and discredit it—will admit that this implication is warranted by the facts.

In cordially supporting the Minister in all in which he was entitled to support Sir Denis Fitzpatrick has done not a little to forward the interests of the Nizam's subjects. We may take as a conspicuous example the great undertaking for the revenue settlement of Telingana. Here the keynote of the Minister's policy has been struck in the declaration that "the success of the revenue administration depends wholly on the well-being of the ryots, and that a liberal and indulgent policy will in the long run repay itself." Another example is to be found in the creation of an Irrigation Department, which from the beginning has been abundantly supplied with means for the restoration of the tanks in that part of the Nizam's Dominions, and which already challenges investigation as a substantially beneficial agency. Or again, we take it that a representative of the British Government watching the administration of the Nizam's Government, in an impartial spirit, could take but one view of such an incident as the spontaneous request of the ryots in the *loci in quo*, when the boundary between the Aurangabad District and British territory was recently adjusted, that they might not be removed from the Nizam's rule. Taken by themselves incidents of this kind have only a limited significance; but their cumulative significance is unmistakeable, and it weighs heavily against the presumption contained in the plea that there should have been more frequent intervention in Hyderabad affairs by the late Resident. One critic—the only one whose suggestions have been delivered with sufficient reasonableness to make them deserve notice—has reminded us that for three years nothing has been done towards the settlement of the enormous claims of private creditors, and that the administration of justice in Hyderabad leaves much to be desired. Writing as we do under the shadow of the Bombay High Court, and with the September Sessions of that Court in very recent memory, we find little encouragement to take up the latter complaint. Yet one consideration must be borne in mind by everyone who desires to fairly estimate the capacity and tone of the Hyderabad Courts. We must remember the antecedents of the administration of justice in Hyderabad, as in every other Native State. The late Sir T. Madhavarao has left on record, in his first Baroda report, a description of the typical native tribunal which may usefully be recalled wherever we are invited to judge of an Indian judiciary from the point of view of Westminster Hall. "The predominant object," he says, "too often was to levy the largest revenue, and to this object everything was made subservient. The administration of justice was not totally set aside, only because it was not without some fiscal value. It was a source of fees, fines and penalties, and occasional handsome nazaranas. It was a source of power useful as an auxiliary in the making of the general money extracting machinery of the State." Now this exactly describes the characteristics of the administration of justice as it might have been found within the memory of middle-aged men in Hyderabad, and no fair estimate of the present state of affairs would leave it out of consideration. To look for a perfect judicature, a perfect body of laws, and a perfect procedure within a generation of the state of things that Sir Salar Jung found in existence in the Hyderabad courts would be fanciful and illusory, and if Sir Denis Fitzpatrick has not made it a subject of daily complaint that the Nizam's courts were not quite up to the level of Westminster Hall, we presume it is because he recognized that the creation of a judicial system is a process which takes time and can be carried out only by degrees. The element of relativity must be taken into account, and while it is necessary to keep the higher contemporary standards in view, it would be unfair to forget the beginnings and antecedents of the system which exists to-day. The City Murder Case, as might have been expected, figures largely in criticisms of the Hyderabad Judicature. That was certainly bad business. But in fairness to the Nizam's Government let this be said—that they have been more obviously responsive to public feeling on the subject than British administrations have been in regard to scandals of not less gravity in Bengal and in Bombay.

It has been made a ground of accusation against the Nizam's Government that they have interfered improperly with the action of the Courts. The only conspicuous case of interference of which we are aware is the issue last April of a Resolution in the Home Department in which the Minister denounced the proceedings in this same City Murder Case as "simply disgraceful," terms which might have been applied to judicial proceedings much nearer home without any departure from truth or propriety. We fancy that if it had been constitutionally possible for a similar resolution to have been issued in Calcutta or in Bombay after certain recent notorious trials, public opinion would have warmly approved of it. The Nizam in his recent letter declared that his courts are not now what they were at one time, and that they are presided over by able and conscientious men. If there have been instances to which this compliment would not apply the executive has been prompt and outspoken in its censures. As to the delay in the settlement of claim against the Government, here again something less than justice is done to the administration and to the difficulties besetting this particular undertaking. The claims extended over eighty-three years, the records were widely distributed, a large proportion of them were utterly untrustworthy. Yet they could not be rejected without searching enquiry. Of a large group of them a sub-committee which has been engaged in enquiring into the whole matter says that it would have been difficult to ascertain the facts of any transaction relating to a debt due by the Government even within a year or two of the transaction. What then was to be expected when more than half a century had passed, and the administration of a succession of Ministers had intervened? Despite these difficulties substantial progress has been made with the settlement. A recent resolution of the Nizam's Government show that of claims aggregating nearly sixteen and a quarter crores of rupees, nearly eight crores have been rejected, as they were never preferred during the whole of the first Sir Salar Jung's administration; while with regard to seven and a quarter crores Government have decided to follow the plan adopted by that Minister of compromising the claims which will stand examination. The merits of the settlement are not now under discussion. All that is contended is that if Sir Denis Fitzpatrick recognized the difficulties of this very intricate and trying problem more readily than his critics have done he was a little more reasonable than they have been. What his attitude in regard to it has been we have no means of knowing. We infer, however, from the criticism to which his residency has been subjected that he has not been querulous and impatient, and in this we see no ground for complaining. To a British Resident at a Court like that of the Nizam the question of practical weight is not whether everything is going on for the best in the best of all possible States, but whether, considering the difficulties, inherited and of later growth, with which the administration has to deal, and the standard to which at a given date it can be reasonably expected to attain, as much has been done to ensure an honest, lenient, and efficient Government as ought to have been done. Sir Denis Fitzpatrick appears, by following the course to which some of his critics have taken exception, to have given an affirmative answer to this question, and we have seen nothing in the record of Sir Asman Jah's administration to warrant us in differing from him.

THE Government of Bombay propose to make certain changes in the terms of the license issued to medical practitioners for the sale of opium which are likely to cause no little inconvenience to the profession. The question is one upon which professional opinion can be pronounced with greater effect than any other, and we take it that the medical bodies in the city will make all necessary representations to Government in regard to it. A new, and as many think, a more embarrassing license is proposed, to five or six of the conditions in which exception is being taken by medical practitioners. Clause 2 insists that the holder of the license shall keep all opium in his possession at his place of business and nowhere else. It is easy to understand that there may be practical difficulties in the way of fulfilling this condition of the license. There are not a few members of the profession who have the good fortune to live away from their dispensaries, and as opium is of value in case of emergencies they may see the advantage of keeping a small stock by them at home. This would be illegal according to the proposed rule. We are not aware whether the inconvenience would be widespread, but that inconvenience would be caused by the rule is certain, and it does not seem unreasonable on the part of the profession to object to it. Another rule seems to be equally open to objection—that which forbids the license-holder to sell crude opium in any quantity to any person. As a matter of fact we understand that crude opium has often to be prescribed, especially for external application. Then it is proposed to prohibit the sale to any one person in any one day more than four ounces of any medical preparation containing opium. Nothing is said as to the quantity of opium in the medicine; the most homœopathic admixture of opium in it will suffice to bring it under the prohibition. Thus an ounce of *pulv. ipecacco* contains only one-tenth of an ounce of opium; but the new license would treat it as though it were all opium. Or to exhibit the working of the rule in another way, if a patient has been given a mixture of four ounces containing only one grain of opium in the morning it will not be permissible for his doctor to give him, on the same day, another mixture containing even an infinitesimal quantity of opium. This aspect of the case cannot, however, be effectively dealt with by lay criticism. If the profession can show that it will obstruct them in their duty, and may possibly be deleterious to their patients Government will, it may be expected, give a respectful hearing to any representation that they may make. In cases where the law could not be literally obeyed without danger to life most medical men, we imagine, would break the law and save the patient. Obviously, however, the law should never be so framed as to confront any one with an alternative of that sort. Besides the rules we have mentioned, it is proposed to introduce others requiring permits for the sale of opium by one medical practitioner to another, and insisting upon a regular account of his opium purchases, as well as upon its production for inspection whenever asked for. On the face of them these seem to be harassing, not to say humiliating, conditions, which would be warranted only by the proof of grave irregularities amongst local medical practitioners in regard to opium sales. No such proofs, so far as we are aware, are forthcoming, and it would have been well if the draft rules in question had been prefaced by a statement of "objects and reasons," or some other justification for the change proposed.

WE had not yet heard the last of the Bagpipes at the Relief of Lucknow when there appeared another incident or romance of the Mutiny which was certain to lead to controversy. "Dinna ye hear them; dinna ye hear them?" the fair Jessie is said to have demanded the night before the Relief. It is tolerably certain that had they been heard they would never have been forgotten, but the story is so pretty that the bagpipes might have been let alone. One cannot desire that the same leniency should be shown to "Nana Sahib's Englishman" who first saw life in the *English Illustrated Magazine* a couple of months ago. Mr. Archibald Forbes, in his usual thrilling style depicts the career of this extraordinary individual, franking it as "a True Story of the Mutiny." For Mr. Forbes to begin telling tales of the Mutiny may be taken as a distinct indication that the "Prince of War Correspondents" has nearly worn his own experiences thread-bare, and that now he has come to relate those of other people, he may shortly be expected to go a step farther and launch out on the broad sea of fiction. Most people in India, whether new-comers or veterans, whom the suns of forty years' residence have almost withered, when reading the story, which was reproduced in our columns, came to the conclusion that he had become a writer of fiction already. But the words "A True Story of the Mutiny," were not a misprint, and we must attach to them their full meaning. For is not Mr. Forbes an honourable man, and has he ever been accused of drawing the long bow? His own stories date from the Franco-German War, but Mr. Forbes had previously served in a Dragoon Regiment in which doubtless were soldiers who had served in the Mutiny, and barrack-room stories are usually told as true. Mr. Forbes also came to India as special correspondent when the Prince of Wales paid his visit, and a romancing subaltern may perchance have related with variations some tale his father told. Nana Sahib's "Englishman" joined the mutinous army in a remarkable manner, which reads something like an Indian adaptation of one of the Drury Lane sensational plays—"In the Ranks," for example. Jealous of a young soldier whom he had known in England one of the officers in "Barrow's Horse" does all he can to prevent his promotion and accuses him of theft. The young soldier, Shotto, by name, is sentenced to be flogged, but a wild Irishwoman, rushing forward, addresses the "Colonel Darlint," and declares the "Liftinant" set a trap for poor Shotto. Complications follow and the lieutenant deserts in very shame, and joins Nana Sahib. It appeared as though serious notice were not to be taken of the tale, but this week a correspondent takes the matter up in the columns of a Calcutta contemporary. "If," says he, "the author had said 'A Romance of the Mutiny' no one could say a word, but as one of the few of Barrow's Horse alive in India, I have a right to reply to this yarn. Inprimis—and thank God for it—there was no Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman a traitor to his Queen and country in 1857. The Delhi Englishman, Nana Sahib's Englishman, and the Englishman with the enemy in Lucknow and Oudh, are all pure imagination, as I know from infallible sources." The correspondent then deals with Mr. Forbes' story in detail, comparing statement and fact of the local colouring. We doubt if even Mr. Forbes would have the tale accepted in its entirety: there must always be some embellishment "to lend artistic verisimilitude to a bald and uninteresting narrative." The central figure himself may have been like a gentleman the other day who applying for a vacant post wrote: "I may say I am not a European, but I am regularly taken for one."

LORD SALISBURY'S Mansion House speech was so conspicuously outspoken that the French press must find it difficult to establish their contention that England is only endeavouring to evade her undertaking to retire. Perhaps a little reflection will turn the course of French newspaper criticism in a more reasonable direction. Upon the French Colony in Egypt the speech has not made a more favourable impression than upon the politicians of the Boulevards. A new agitation, it is said, is to be started amongst the French in Egypt. What that means it is not quite easy to see. It may mean that the tactics of the *Bosphore Egyptien* are to be repeated, though even that would hardly bring the British occupation to an end. Anyhow it seems not to have occurred to those who are leading the French colony in Egypt that attempts there to upset the *status quo* are in the first instance detrimental to the cause of good government in that country, and that only in a secondary degree are they damaging to England. However, the essential reasonableness of Lord Salisbury's declaration must impress itself upon European opinion, and we may hope upon French opinion, when the disappointment that has been caused by this strong counter-blast to Mr. Gladstone's indiscretion has died away. By the way what did Sir Charles Dilke mean by comparing the British occupation of Egypt with the French occupation of Rome? The French remained in Rome in opposition to the sentiments of a whole nation; they furnished a garrison and nothing more; they kept back a vigorous nationality instead of barbarian invaders; they ministered in no wise to the good government or the prosperity of the territory they occupied. If two occupations in the whole range of history had nothing in common they are the French occupation of Rome and the British occupation of Egypt.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for substantive appointment as assistant in charge of the Okhmandal District and Commandant, Waghir Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter will, however, continue to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, pending further orders.

COLONEL H. L. NUTT, has been appointed Political Superintendent and Commandant of the Savantvadi Local Corps.

COLONEL W. A. SALMON has been appointed First Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR, C.S., has been appointed Political Agent at Jaidhar, *vice* Mr. J. N. Campbell, and Mr. H. R. Cooke, Political Agent at Cambay.

THE REV. A. C. LOCHREE, M.A., chaplain of Kirkee, has been granted privilege leave for three months. The Rev. P. R. Harrison, chaplain of Ghorepuri, has been appointed to act as chaplain of Kirkee during his absence.

MR. J. FLEET, C.I.E., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate of Bijapur.

MR. J. R. HATHERLEY has been appointed Executive Engineer of Nasik.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STORM ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A fearful hurricane raged yesterday and throughout the night in the English Channel. Three vessels were driven ashore on the Kentish coast.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.

His Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph, replying to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations which waited upon him to-day, said he was anxious for peace, and hoped it would be preserved despite the general armings of the European Powers.

SERIOUS MONETARY CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 11.

A serious monetary crisis has arisen here, and it is feared, that the national credit will collapse unless large supplies of gold are soon obtained.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The Treasury to-day purchased 443,000 ounces of silver at 95·15 to 95·35.

SEVERE WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The storm which was experienced in the Channel on Tuesday extended throughout Great Britain, and was the worst that has been known for years. The lifeboats on the Kentish and Sussex coasts did splendid service in rescuing the crews of the vessels driven ashore, after being repeatedly capsized. Altogether about forty persons perished.

Severe floods are reported in the west of England, and in London numerous casualties occurred through falling wires and hoardings being blown down.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Acton last evening, denied a report which has been current that he was to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

THE GUILDHALL SPEECH.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall has produced a profound impression in Egypt. The French party have resolved to offer determined opposition to all British measures.

NEW RUSSIAN FORTS IN THE EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

The Russian Government has resolved to construct forts on the Chinese and Persian frontiers.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates and Orontes have sailed with reliefs for India.

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.

The *Novosti*, in an article this morning, says that the Russian movements in the Pamirs is a logical reply to British intrigues, and that the policy of Russia in Asia will be firmly maintained.

THE SURAT EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 12.

The Surat Exhibition of Arts and Crafts was opened this morning by Mr. Lely, the Collector. A large gathering assembled in the public park, where the show is held. Goolam Baba Khan presented Mr. Lely with a beautiful piece of embroidery in recognition of his and Mrs. Lely's disinterested efforts to revive the Surat arts and crafts, and asked him to open the show.

Mr. Lely, in declaring the exhibition open, said the show, which was only of local art, demonstrated that Surat could not only produce silks and carving but energetic and patriotic men. While they often heard of race antagonism in this country it did not exist in Surat amongst the arts and crafts, for, the show testified, both Mahomedans and Hindus joined hand in hand for the good of the town. The curtains of the exhibition marquée were then drawn aside amid cheers, and the people followed Mr. Lely inside.

The show surpasses all expectations, both regarding the number and the excellence of the exhibits. They number 7,316. There are many magnificent specimens of kinkobs, silks, and woodcarving. The latter, in particular, are said to be unsurpassed by anything of the kind in India. The show, as a whole, is a great success and a credit to Surat.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The nave of All Saints' Church, Allahabad, was consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta this morning. The service was very impressive and the attendance large.

THE N.-W. P. COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. LaTouche, the Commissioner, who is to officiate for Mr. Woodburn, the Chief Secretary, N.-W. Provinces, gives over charge next Monday to Mr. F. N. Wright, the new Commissioner.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is prevailing in a bad type in the city of Peshawur. The 15th Bengal Lancers, on the line of march to Lahore, had eight cases of cholera, which proved fatal, while halting near Nowshera.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick who has given over charge of the Hyderabad Residentship to Mr. Trevor Plowden, leaves for England by this week's mail steamer.

MR. GIBBS ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The criminal case against Mr. Gibbs, of the Singapore Civil Service, was resumed before the Ootacamund Magistrate yesterday, when Mr. Ker, Agent of the Bank of Madras, was called as an expert to give evidence as to the anonymous verses, which are the subject-matter of the prosecution. At the close of the prosecution Mr. Gibbs admitted the writing to be his; but he had merely copied the verses for a friend, whose name he would not divulge to-day. He further stated that the verses were written by Mrs. Rhodes Morgan, and he had nothing to do with the composition or the posting of them. He was then acquitted and discharged.

THE WORCESTER REGIMENT GYMKHANA MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

A Gymkhana meeting was got up by the officers of the Worcester Regiment this evening under favourable circumstances, with good fields, large attendance, and splendid weather. The sports took place on the maidan, where the annual Poona Horse Show is held, as the races were not held on their usual race-course owing to there being no shed. The committee consisted of Major Clarke, Major Rainsford, Captain Randolph, Lieutenant Hannyington, and Captain Lenox-Conyngham, the honorary secretary. Major-General Blundell and several ladies and gentlemen of the station were present. There were five events:—

The first event was Tent-Pegging by Sections, in two runs, with the usual points. Eight couples competed. In the first run Lieutenants Ford and Biddulph of the Artillery carried both the pegs, but failed in the second turn, both pegs being missed. Captain LeGallais and Dr. Bull won the competition in the first run, the former missed his peg while Dr. Bull carried his, and in the second run both the pegs were taken in good style.

In the Ball and Bucket Race Lieutenant Bell, of the Worcester Regiment, who was the first competitor, dropped all the three balls in the buckets one after the other. The performance was very good as none of the other competitors can do. In the second attempt he put two in the bucket and missed one, thus winning the prize. Captain Peacocke, and Lieutenants Whyte and Bidgood each placed one ball.

In the Polo Scurry for all ponies that never won any race Captain LeGallais's Thistle won easily.

In the Ball-Room Stakes eleven competitors entered. The competitors had to be nominated by ladies, start about 200 yards from the nominator, gallop up and have a white evening tie tied by the lady, and mount and galop back to the winning post. This race excited great interest among the ladies who were particularly good in tying the gentlemen's bows. Mrs. Ulick Bourke was particularly smart in despatching Lieutenant Bidgood, with a neatly tied bow. Mr. Woolmer, nominated by Mrs. Humfrey, was second; and Captain Brunker, nominated by Miss Cunningham, third. Mrs. Humfrey was not quite as quick in tying the bow.

In the Screen Race there were thirteen competitors. The competitors had to ride through a paper screen and finish on the other side. When the horses came up to the screen they refused to go through, and in the scramble the screen was knocked over and torn. There being no other screen available it was decided to have a new race. The competitors then rode round the trees in the centre of the plain and finished at the starting point. Lieutenant Bidgood won easily.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Walkie distributed the prizes. The Band of the Worcester Regiment was present.

LIEUTENANT KING'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The case of Lieutenant King commenced this afternoon before the Hon. the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions. Mr. Willie Grant, Crown Prosecutor, opened the case for the prosecution by explaining to the special jury the nature of the case. The first witness, who was then called, said he was a bandyman engaged to convey Lieutenant King from Ootacamund to Wellington. He asked for toll money before starting, but prisoner's butler said that the prisoner would pay the toll on getting to the toll-bar. When the bandy arrived at the toll-bar the prisoner was asleep. Witness called out to him twice, but failed to wake him. Then the toll-collector, now deceased, went to the back of the bandy. The next the witness heard was an order from the prisoner to go on, but the toll-collector was impatient and threatened that if the bandy went on trouble would ensue. Then the prisoner got out of the bandy and struck the toll-collector twice with a bamboo. The tollman raised his hands to his head and cried out and fell down. Then the prisoner got into the bandy and ordered witness to go on. A long bamboo stick was among the things in the bandy. When they arrived at Wellington witness kept the stick. At this stage the Court adjourned.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO A SCHOOLMASTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALKAPUR, Nov. 12.

The members of the lawn-tennis club, of which Mr. Shevade has been one of the principal founders and supporters, joined by the ex-students of the English school and others, gave, in the rooms of the Trimbakrao Library, a private *pan-supari* entertainment to the departing head-master, Mr. Shevade, whose very useful career, both as a school-master and citizen, was eulogized in high terms by Khan Bahadur Badrudin, Messrs. Pimplikar, Amdapurkar, Ranade, Damle, B. A., and Ahmedkhan in enthusiatic speeches. Verses in his praise were sung by pupils singly and in chorus. Flowers *attar* and *pan-supari* closed the proceedings, and fire-works were let off as the party dispersed.

A private singing and tea-party was given in honour of Mr. Shevade at the quarters of Balusa Savaji, a merchant; in whose garden a garden-party was also given on another occasion.

Last night Mr. Shevade treated about fifty gentlemen of the priesthood to a *pan-supari* and Veda recitation party at his house. Mr. Shevade's approaching departure is much regretted.

THE FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

The frontier expeditions, as originally planned, have been modified somewhat, and have now been sanctioned by the Government of India. Three columns will operate from Haka, namely, the Baungshe, Tashon, and Tlangtlang columns. Two will operate from Fort White; one into the Kanhow country, the other into the Nwengal country, in the Bhamo District. Ten small columns will operate chiefly amongst the Kachins. With regard to the Ruby Mines and Momeik, last year's work is to be consolidated, and a look-out kept for the followers of Saw Yannaing and Kan Hlaing. In Wuntho and Katha, the pursuit of Boh Le and the Wuntho Sawbwa is to be pushed on.

THE MANDALAY CARD SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The court-martial of Lieutenant Lowry, in what is known as the Mandalay card scandal case, opened to-day. Colonel Campbell was the president, and the Court consisted also of Colonel Auchinleck, three Majors, four Captains, and two Lieutenants. Surgeon Wilson was first examined. The following are brief extracts from a lengthy evidence given in the case. He said:—"On 26th May last, I went into the card-room of the Upper Burma Club. Mr. Stephen and Lieutenant Lowry were there. Lieutenant Lowry proposed that we should play poker. At first we refused, but afterwards said we would. I noticed from the first only that Lieutenant Lowry shuffled the cards in such a manner that he could see their faces. I noticed also that he observed the cards very intently as he shuffled them. After playing for a little time I noticed Lieutenant Lowry holding them in a fan shape, and give himself the cards from the centre of the fan, doing it so rapidly that unless one watched him intently it would not be seen. I said to him 'Lowry' you took those three cards from the centre of the pack,' to which he replied that he merely held them in a fan shape for convenience sake. The matter then dropped on my saying to him, 'Don't hold the cards like that again.' . . . Later on in the evening I warned Mr. Stephen while Lieutenant Lowry was absent from the room that Lieutenant Lowry was not playing fair. We again began to play. After playing for a short time I was sitting up, Lieut. Lowry, and Mr. Stephen playing. After one or two bets had been made on the hands, I noticed Stephen to be in an excited and disturbed state. He soon put his hand on the table, and said to Lieut. Lowry: 'Have you got the king of diamonds.' Lieut. Lowry replied he might have several kings; when Major Hobday, who was sitting behind Lieut. Lowry said, 'yes, he has.' Mr. Stephen then said, that he saw it at the bottom of the pack when Lieut. Lowry dealt them. As Lieut. Lowry did not attempt to explain, Mr. Stephen rose from the table, and refused to play any more. I also rose from the table and said to Lieut Lowry that I thought he was not playing fair. My impression is that Lieut. Lowry denied the charge, but I cannot recollect what his words were."

In cross-examination witness said to save himself he reported the incident to Colonel Chambers. Witness denied that he watched Lieut Lowry. He said he may have said to Lieut. Lowry the following day that it did not matter two-pence whether he took the cards from the centre or the top of the pack. He could not say if the pool were bigger than usual on the occasions when Lieut. Lowry is alleged to have cheated.

To-morrow Mr. Stephen will be examined, also Colonel Chambers, Mr. Cuffe, and Major Hobday will give evidence for the defence. The case will not last beyond Friday at the latest.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 12.

The Oriental, with the homeward mails of 7th November, arrived here from Bombay at 2 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna, with the China mails, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera........................ 3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been dull and nothing doing.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1 4 9-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	...
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74 7-16
4½ per cent. „	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106½
Bar Silver	43 13-16

THE HINDU SANITARIUM AT SION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADHAVDAS has erected a sanitarium for Hindus at Sion. It is the most complete thing of the kind in Bombay and quite a marvel of excellence. This sanitarium has been erected by Mr. Vurjeevandas in memory of his deceased son, Runchordas, a promising youth, who was cut off in early manhood. The sanitarium has been erected at an estimated cost of about a lakh and a quarter of rupees and stands on the summit of Sion Hill, overlooking the Sion station of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It is open in all directions, has sloping ground on every side, and is, therefore, freely and completely drained. Damp is impossible, and as the site is on virgin soil, the building itself and its surrounding vicinity are free from objection. The sanitarium consists of a ground-floor and an upper storey, each divided into six sets of rooms, each set consisting of four rooms, all more than usually spacious, light, and airy, and fronted by a westerly verandah, ten feet in width. Each set of apartments can accommodate with comfort a family of a dozen persons, and there is through ventilation from east to west, both on the ground floor and on the upper storey. The extent and kind of accommodation are equal on both floors, and one floor appears to have no advantages over the other.

As far as native houses go the extent and quality of the accommodation provided and the finish of the work is not only superior to anything of the kind in Bombay but is elegant in the extreme. Comfort and seclusion are provided equally in all the sets of apartments. Every set has its own staircase. The floors are all paved with encaustic tiles of pretty designs and the persons, who may be privileged to reside here for the benefit of their health, will be surprised with and delighted. The western view is most extensive, embracing as it does the whole country up to the western Mahim foreshore and the sea beyond. A garden is being prepared along the whole of the western front of the building and a new macadamized road has been constructed connecting the sanitarium with the village of Sion. The elevation of the building, the perfection of its accommodation, and the pleasantness of the surroundings give promise of a really healthy sanitarium. The vicinity of the Sion station makes it valuable to poor residents in the building. We know of no better use to which a lakh and a quarter of rupees in memory of a loved son could possibly have been put. The whole institution reflects the utmost credit on the liberality of Mr. Vurjeevandas, on his kindly feeling to his countrymen, and on his perception of the beautiful.

It was the intention of Mr. Vurjeevandas to have held the opening ceremony at the last Dewali, but mourning in the family, coupled with the prolonged and serious illness of Mr. Vurjeevandas himself, rendered a postponement of the opening ceremony necessary. The opening day is, therefore, not yet fixed, though the premises are ready for occupation.

THE SHONE SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Engineering*, the London scientific journal, in its current issue of the 16th Oct. reports as follows:—"The Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893, have, after careful consideration, decided to sewer the whole area of about 700 acres, upon which the exhibition is to be built, on the "Shone" hydro-pneumatic system of town drainage. There will be twenty-five separate drainage areas, each having its ejector station, to which the sewage will gravitate; provision is made in the scheme for dealing with 4,000 gallons of sewage per minute, which is equivalent to the sewage from a population of 110,000, assuming a water-supply of 30 gallons per head per day."

This is the largest installation which has yet been decided upon for sewerage works upon the "Shone" system. It shows that the "Shone" system must not only be excellent, but in all probability the best system yet invented for the removal of sewage matters, or the Americans, who are proverbially the keenest witted and sharpest business men in the world, would not have selected it for their world's exhibition.

I have read all the literature obtainable on this subject and compared it with what has been said in favour of other system, and I must say that I have come to the conclusion that the "Shone" system is the most suitable for adoption in Bombay.

We have to face the problem of sewering the valuable Port Trust estate on the Apollo Bunder, and the outlying districts of Colaba, Parel, Dadar, and Mahim. We must adopt some system of separate station pumping. Gravitation sewers are not possible for any of these districts, the sewage having been collected by gravitation into separate local centres underground, must be forced by mechanical pressure along watertight iron pipes from Colaba and the Apollo Bunder to the head of the gravitating sewer in Esplanade Road. The same system must also be adopted for local centres in Parel, Dadar, and Mahim, and the sewage be forced along an iron pipe from these centres to the outfall at Worli.

The matter has long ago passed into an acute stage at Middle and Lower Colaba, on the Apollo Bunder estate, and at Parel, and Dadar. Mahim, being on the sand, can afford to wait. But in all the other localities named a fearful epidemic of disease may at any time break out owing to the daily flowing sewage soaking into and rotting in the subsoil, for all these districts are absolutely devoid even of surface drainage or open gutters for the sewage. The Municipal carts carry away as much sewage as they can daily, and the remainder festers in and under the soil.

The decision which the directors of the Chicago World's Fair have come to, to adopt the Shone system of sewerage, should be an encouragement to us to go and do likewise. Let us make a commencement upon the most valuable landed estate in Bombay, the Apollo Bunder Reclamation. This estate in the near future will bring in a large income in taxation to the Municipality, and it is greatly to be regretted that the problem of "how to remove its sewage" has never yet been resolutely faced and met. Karachi has already led the way by adopting the "Shone" system.

DAVID GOSTLING, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.,
Nov. 11. Architect.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL J. HIBBERT, G.L.I., has been granted leave out of India, for one year.

LIEUT. C. W. W. GABB, 1st Leinster Regiment, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

SECOND.-LIEUT. G. E. SCHOFIELD, 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, has resigned his commission.

SURGEON T. W. IRVINE, M.B., C.B., has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

SURGEONS C. B. MAITLAND and G. S. THOMPSON, I.M.S., and Lieut. C. C. Cook have been permitted to return to duty.

THE services of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Lawrence, I. S. C., have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT. M. F. A. SEXTON, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieut. H. E. Barton, 4th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted to Major W. B. Terris, Brigade-Surgeon G. Bainbridge, and Lieut. C. H. Lewis and G. S. Morris.

SECOND-LIEUT. H. BRAND, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

THE Royal Welsh Fusiliers, *en route* from Hazara to Peshawar, have been ordered to rail from Hoosain Abdul to avoid cholera, which has broken out at Akora on the line of march.

Government have sanctioned the continuance of subsistence allowance to the wife and family of a non-commissioned officer, when they are left in India, during his absence on furlough in England, either on medical certificate, or on private affairs.

THE following Staff Corps Officers have been permitted to return to duty in India:—Colonel C. P. Newport, Major B. L. P. Reilly, Captain F. W. J. Colfield, Captain P. H. Saulez, Lieut. H. G. Carnegy, also Sub-Conductor D. Copus, Ordnance Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. R. DISNEY, Commanding Royal Artillery, Allahabad, has gone in the same capacity to Rurki, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. B. Hornsby, whose period of command has expired. Colonel Disney's successor at Allahabad will probably be appointed from England.

THE undermentioned officers passed the prescribed tests in Army Signalling at Kasauli Central School, and are qualified for appointments as Instructors in Army Signalling:—Captain Melville, 4th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenants Peile, R. A.; Warden, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; Bushe, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Browne, 2nd Border Regiment; Fisher, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment; Plunkett, 2nd Manchester Regiment; Amesbury, 6th Bengal Infantry; Knox, Rifle Brigade; and Hamilton, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers.

LOSS OF THE I. M. S. ENTERPRIZE.

THE following official communication has been received from the Director of the Indian Marine, Captain Hext:—

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1891.
Squadron Order, No. 348.

With reference to Squadron Order, No. 345, dated 10th November, 1891, the undermentioned are the names of the survivors of the I. M. S. Enterprize:—

Asento Rosario, gunner (on leave at the time of wreck).
Simon Kaithan Aldridge, saloon steward.
Shaik Abdoola, 1st class lascar.
Shaik Ali, Shaik Baboo, Shaik Ismail, } 2nd class lascars.
Sahibdeen, 2nd class stoker.

(Sd). J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

"LALLA ROOKH" AT THE GAIETY.

MR. HARRY STANLEY'S Company last night discarded opera bouffe, and appeared in the Oriental Burlesque extravaganza "Lalla Rookh." The change proved to be a welcome one, and the witty liberetto, smart acting and singing of the company, and capital staging and dressing of the piece, found favour with the large audience that witnessed the production. Miss Fanny Peters looked exceedingly pretty, and delivered her lines well, as "Lalla Rookh." Miss Amy Childs made a charming "Feramorz," whilst her sister, Miss Dolly, sang with all her accustomed sweetness as "Elmira." Miss Fanny Stanley infused all the requisite chic and vivacity into the part of *Hinda*, and received a hearty encore for her rendering of the lively song "He's a Wrong 'un." Mr. W. Stanley and Mr. Willie Driscoll kept the house merry with their drolleries, as "King Aurungzebe" and "Fadladeen," respectively. The other members of the company were all equal to their parts, and the performance was bright and entertaining from start to finish. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" is billed for Saturday evening, and the performance ought to prove especially attractive.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The train which was wrecked at Nagpur last week, was composed as follows.—Two engines, brake van, road van, four second-class carriages with the men of the Lancashire Regiment, three empty thirds, horse-box, the Commander-in-Chief's carriage. The horse-box in some unaccountable way had travelled over the top of the nine preceding carriages, and rested near the first engine. It was in this way that so many of the Lancashiremen were killed. The *débris* was all removed on Monday last.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. George Cotton, being in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blany, Messrs. E. B. Carroll J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Jaya Karadi Linzu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, J. P. Watson, Bhugwandas Narotamdas, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and Tribhovundas Vurjivandas.

VICTORIA GARDENS ADMISSION FEES.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee it was recorded that the amount collected for admission to the Victoria Gardens for the six months of the current year (April to September) was Rs. 1,183-6-9.

ROAD-SWEEPING MACHINES.

A communication was received from the Acting Commissioner stating that with reference to the resolution of the Corporation No. 1061, dated 23rd April, 1891, the present sweeping machine had been working satisfactorily since 1888, and that the sum of Rs. 5,175 had been entered in the list of new works for next year for new machines.

Mr. E. B Carroll proposed that the letter should be recorded.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee remarked that he had sometime ago brought to the notice of the Corporation the road-sweeping and loading machine. He now recommended that the mover should accept as a rider to his motion that a sweeping and loading machine be purchased for experimenting with.

Mr. E. B. Carroll replied that the sweeping and loading machine requires great hauling power, and was not suitable for this country where labour was cheap.

Dr. Pestonjee then moved as an amendment, that a sweeping and loading machine be purchased.

Dr. M. Setna seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. H. Duxbury remarked that he knew the first road-sweeping and loading machine that was ever made. It was an invention of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth and was at work in Manchester. That Corporation was unable to make much of it and the inventor in order to save his machine, undertook the road-sweeping in Manchester. The only way it was then found possible to work the machine was by obtaining horses as big as elephants to haul it. (Laughter.)

The amendment was carried with a rider suggested by Mr. Wacha, requesting the Acting Commissioner to furnish a statement showing the comparative cost of sweeping the roads by machine and by hand-labour.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE TANSA WORKS.

Mr E. B. Carroll, on behalf of the Standing Committee, proposed that the following resolution should be passed:—"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction (1) the payment of not probable excesses over the revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, (after allowing for credits for reclaimed land at Arthur Road, half value of dead-stock and value of pipes and special castings not used in the work amounting to Rs. 1,44,532) namely, Rs. 56,040, on account of the compensation for land, Rs. 46,785 for screens, gearing, &c., in the outlet works, and for alterations in the parapet of the outlet ladder, and Rs. 48,000 for pay of establishment to be retained from the beginning of 1892-93 until the works are taken over by the Water Works Department in October, 1892; and (2) the payment of the said excess of Rs. 1,50,000 from the premia received on the instalments already raised of the Tansa loan, which amount to Rs. 2,56,406-10 after meeting all expenses incidental to the raising of such instalments. That the Commissioner be requested by the Corporation to submit proposals as to how and from what funds the credit aggregating Rs. 1,44,532, are proposed to be realised on account of the Tansa Loan." Mr. Carroll said that it was always a matter of some regret to have to apply to the Corporation for more money for work on account of which large grants had already been sanctioned. Considering, however, the vast extent of the Tansa works, which would shortly be delivering water into Bombay, and which for magnitude could not be exceeded in any other part of the world, although, he repeated, it was a matter of regret to ask for more money, still there must be mingled with that regret, some satisfaction that they had now reached the end of these great works, and that the amount in excess in proportion to the whole expenditure was not after all very large. It was quite impossible for the Engineer or any one concerned in the works to have been perfectly certain as to what the total value of the land required for the works would be. They had instances before them by the scores in which they had to go before the Collector of Bombay, and the authorities elsewhere, for decision as to the value of land which had to be acquired for purposes of this kind, and in a great many of such cases their very highest estimates had been exceeded. It was, therefore, not at all surprising that the excess on account of land at Tansa had arisen. Speaking with reference to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 expended for special protection works, he said these had been laid down as it was their earnest desire that no risk of failure should be run in a work of that important character. Against the excesses he had referred to, there were certain credits in connection with the work which would materially lessen the extra grant. When they came to consider the immense magnitude of the works, costing in round figures nearly one and a half million pounds sterling, he considered that the grant asked was one of which they had no need to be ashamed and he trusted the Corporation would pass it unanimously.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks seconded the motion, and remarked that however much they might regret the excess, he did not see that the Corporation could do other than pass it.

Mr. Wacha: What assurance have we that this is the last of these excesses?

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: No one can give any such assurance.

Mr. Wacha, continuing, asked what was then the use of estimates being submitted. Even now with these excesses and the completion of the work it was to his mind a questionable point whether when the water was delivered into the city, the inhabitants would cease to cry out for more water.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee remarked that the Standing Committee had not recommended the sanctioning of the payment of this money without very carefully considering the matter. However much they might regret it, it must be said to the credit of the Engineer, Mr. Clerke, that he gave a very satisfactory explanation of many of the excesses. Theirs was by no means an exceptional case for he believed the excesses in connection with the construction of the Liverpool water-works were over Rs. 70,00,000.

Dr. Balchandra declared his intention of voting against the motion, as he considered the Corporation had been treated unfairly as they were led to believe when they passed the revised grant, that they would not be asked for any further grants.

Mr. Kabrajee thought the excess should have been foreseen, but there was now no way out of the matter but to vote for the motion.

Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, asked the Corporation to consider the figures which showed that excluding the excess on account of the purchase of land, the excesses for the general works amount to Rs. 46,785 only. There was first an excess of Rs. 4,52,390 on certain parts of the work and there was a credit on other parts of Rs. 2,49,565. Therefore, if they deducted their credits from the excesses they had a balance of Rs. 1,28,025, and if they deducted from that the additional cost of land for which the Engineer could scarcely be held responsible, they would find that the real excess was Rs. 46,755.

Mr. Wacha: Absurd.

Dr. Setna considered that the matter should be referred back to the Standing Committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether any further excesses were likely to be incurred. He moved that as an amendment.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee.

The President remarked that it had often struck him in dealing with very big figures, that the Corporation did not take into consideration the magnitude of the work to which those figures related. If they took all the excesses, which amounted to Rs. 30,00,000, it represented 20 per cent. on the total cost of the work. Having some knowledge of building, he could say that in very ordinary works, such as an ordinary house, the estimates were almost invariably exceeded by 5 to 10 per cent., and yet in such cases the engineer had everything before him. But in works of the description they were now dealing with, there were any number of engineering difficulties which could not possibly be foreseen by any human being. In their own Vehar Works the estimates were exceeded by 100 per cent., and in the case of the Liverpool Water Works the excess was between 30 and 40 per cent. In his opinion the mighty works at Tansa had been carried out at a very much less percentage of excess than any one contemplated.

Dr. Blaney, after refering to the cost of the work, said he would maintain as long as he lived that Mr. Clerke's engineering qualifications for the work had called forth his most decided admiration. (Applause.) There might be excesses and there might be a very great deal in what had been said by those gentlemen who felt themselves aggrieved at being called to the Corporation meeting time and again to grant more money for the works, but, as had been pointed out, the present case was a very special one, and when the proper time came he would be one of the first members to support a vote of the heartiest thanks to Mr. Clerke for the able manner in which he had performed this gigantic work.

The amendment of Dr. Setna was then put to the Corporation and rejected by 16 votes to 4. The original motion was then put by the President and carried by 14 votes to 6.

There was no other business of interest.

CARLYLE'S UNPUBLISHED LECTURES.

A meeting of the society was held on Tuesday, the 10th instant, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha in the chair, and there were also present Drs. B. K. Bhatavadekar, and D. A. D'Monte; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. J. J. Mody, R. P. Karkaria, A. H. Nazar, and Ibrahim Ahmedi; Rev. Dr. B. D'Monte, and the Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik, honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. R. P. Karkaria then read the following paper:—

In the first part of my paper, he said, after narrating the circumstances which led Carlyle, who was averse to publicity and the platform, to come out in the public and lecture to a fashionable London auditory, I gave a sketch of Carlyle as he appeared as a lecturer, from contemporary sources. Then I gave a short account of the first three lectures, quoting Carlyle's words as much as possible to give an idea of the direct and eloquent manner in which he has expressed himself. This evening I proceed to do the same with the remaining lectures.

The Fourth Lecture begins with a powerful vindication of the Transition period, the Middle Ages, which "used to be called the Ages of Darkness, Rudeness and Barbarity, 'the Millennium of Darkness,' as one writer calls them,—but it is universally apparent now that those Ages are not to be so called." These Middle Ages were really great for they were the Ages of faith, of Belief gaining the victory over Unbelief. But our era of Unbelief, our Atheistic Century, as he had already called it in *Sartor* (p. 127) could not see their greatness and presumptuously called the greatness their littleness. Quoting Goethe, his favourite author, who is kept in *evidence* throughout these lectures, Carlyle says: There is a sentence which I find in Goethe, full of meaning in this regard: "It must be noted," says he, "that Belief and Unbelief are two opposite principles in human nature. The theme of all human history, so far as we are able to perceive it, is the contest between these two principles." "All periods," he goes on to say, "in which Belief predominates, in which it is the main element, the inspiring priniciple of action, are distinguished by great soul-stirring fertile events, and worthy of perpetual remembrance. And, on the other hand, when Unbelief gets the upper hand, that age is unfertile, unproductive and intrinsically mean;—in which there is no pabulum for the spirit of man, and no one can get nourishment for himself!" This passage, remarks Carlyle, is one of the most pregnant utterances ever delivered, and we shall do well to keep it in mind in these disquisitions on this period. For in the Middle Ages we see the great phenomenon of Belief gaining the victory over Unbelief. Then Carlyle proceeds to show how the Belief of the Pagans differed essentially from the Belief of the ages succeeding Pagan Antiquity, which found its vent in Christianity. "In the genuine Pagan times, too, among much that is absurd and reprehensible, we found a great good accomplished by its means; there was there also a *Belief*, which was accompanied by an adjustment of themselves towards these opinions of theirs. They had discovered and recognised in themselves whether they expressed it in words or not, the existence of a supreme arrangement,—they had not discovered it without perceiving the numerous inconsistencies and contradictions of their religious system. These had, doubtless, struck them at first, but they had adjusted themselves to that. But their way of religion and life had this kind of Belief in it,—Belief in one's self! They did not fail to observe what a thing man is! What a high, royal nature is given to him! This appears in particular in later times when the old religion had altogether passed away, and its intellectual results only remained;—in their philosophers, for instance, and, striking above all others, in the Stoics. But if we look into the Christian religion that dignification of man's life and nature, we shall find indeed this also in it, to belive in one's self, that thing given to him by the Creator. But then how unspeakably more human is this Belief, not held in proud scorn and contempt of other men, in cynical disdain or indignation at their paltriness, but received by exterminating pride altogether from the mind; and held in degradation, and deep human sufferings sore. There is darkness and affliction in all things around in its origin. Its outward history was on a par with its interior meaning. Its province was not to encourage pride, but to cut that down altogether. There is a remarkable passage of Goethe where he calls it "the Worship of Sorrow," its doctrine the "Sanctuary of Sorrow." "It was the first time," he continues, (regarding it simply on its secular side, not in the view of any particular religious sect, but just as the divinest thing that could be looked at), "it was the showing to man that suffering and degradation, the most hateful to the sensual regard, possessed a beauty which surpassed all other beauty."

Christianity is the great fact of Modern History, and its distinguishing feature. The transition Ages were the period of its rise and culmination. They saw its foundation by an unknown person, "Christus quidam," as Tacitus contemptuously calls him, and its rise amidst difficulties and dangers apparently unsurmountable, in an obscure corner of the Mighty Roman Empire. They saw it persecuted everywhere by the state, despised and depressed. But they also saw this new faith from such humble and unpromising beginnings, overspread the whole Empire and seat itself on its throne, nay create a new throne for itself from which its representatives, like Hildebrand, could bring to submission the very head of the Holy Roman Empire himself. The causes by which the effete Ancient Civilization was renewed, by which the barbarous conquerors of Europe were themselves led captive, and Rome from being laid at their feet rose to be above their heads to exercise a spiritual dominion over them much more powerful than ever her temporal had been in antiquity, and thus at a time when her part seemed to have already been played out, received a fresh lease of existence which bids fair to be everlasting, and rose phœnix-like out of her own ashes, purer and better for this baptism of fire,—the causes of all this are explained in the one central fact of the time, the rise of Christianity. If, therefore, we want to understand the true meaning of those Ages, we must take deeply to heart the meaning of Christianity. And Christianity is a many-sided phenomenon. It must be looked at from many points of view. We have seen how Carlyle contrasted its humble self-forgetting, self-sacrificing spirit with the egotism and pride of self-contained Paganism. In a grand passage Carlyle views it as the revelation of a great Eternity to man. "In another point of view," says he, "we may regard it as the revelation of Eternity, existing in the middle of time to man. He stands here between the conflux of two elements, the past and the future. The thing we are at this moment speaking or doing comes to us from the beginning of days: the word I am this moment speaking came to me from Cadmus of Thebes or some other ancient member of the great family of Adam, and it *will* go on to an endless future! Every man may with truth say that he waited for a whole Eternity to be born, and that he has now a whole Eternity waiting to see what he will do now that he is born! It is this which gives to this little period of life, so contemptible when weighed against Eternity, a significance it never had without it. It is thus an infinite Arena where infinite interests are played out; not an action of man but will have its truth realized, and will go on for ever. His most insignificant action, for some are more so than others, carries its print of this endless duration! This truth,—whatever may be the opinion we hold on Christian doctrines, or whether we hold upon them a sacred silence or not,—we must recognise in Christianity and its belief, independently of all theories. For it was not revealed till then, and it is not possible to imagine results of a more significant nature than those it produced. One can fancy how, with what mute astonishment the invading barbarians must have paused, when their wild, barbarous minds were first saluted with the tidings of that great Eternity lying round this earth, before then an unintelligible thing to them,—how this wild German people, heated with conquest and wild tumult, paused and took it all in this doctrine, without argument,—I believe that argument was not at all used,—it was done by the conviction of the men themselves who spoke into convincible minds! And herein is the great distinction of Ancient from Modern Europe,—of Modern Europe from all the world besides." It has been truly said by Goethe that "this is a progress we are all capable of making and destined to make, and from which, when made, we can never retrograde!" There may be all manner of arguments and delusions and true and false speculations about it; but we can well understand the Divine doctrine of Eternity manifesting itself in Time, and Time deriving all its meaning from Eternity. It only requires a pure heart, and then, if all else were destroyed, if there were even no

ble, and a mere tradition of its having once been maining, "from the progress once made we should ver retrograde."

Then, "if to this sublime proceeding we add the aracter of the Northern people,—the German people st suited of all others to receive the Faith, and aintain it and develop it, being endowed with the rgest nature, the deepest affection,—if, I say, we ld these together, we shall have the two leading enomena of the Middle Ages,—the possibility of eat nations constructing themselves, and of all od things coming out of them."

In the Fifth Lecture "we are now arrived at that int of history, where Europe branches off —its great em branches off—into different nations,—one nation rming itself after another. Each nation of modern urope distinguishes itself in some measure from all e other nations. The language is the peculiar oduct of each nation containing something of its vn, not supplied from the others; the function, too, pointed to be done by it,—and the Genius of it,— verything belonging to it characterises each nation. Ve shall take them in their order." And the first are e Italians, whose literature is considered with this ecture. In the next the literature of the Spaniards noticed, after which he passes in the Seventh Lecre to the treatment of the Germans, their early istory and the one central fact of their later history, -the Reformation. Of Luther's character he says:— uther's character, on the whole, is one of the most haracteristic in Germany of whatever is best in erman minds. He is the image of a large, substantial, ep man, that stands upon truth, justice, fairness,— at fears nothing, considers the right, and calculates nothing else;—and again does not do it spasmodially, but quietly, calmly, no need of any noise about t, adheres to it deliberately, calmly, through good and ad report; accordingly we find him a good-humourd, jovial, witty man, greatly beloved by everybody, nd though "his words were half battles," as Jean Paul ays,—stronger than artillery, yet among friends he as one of the kindest of men. The wild kind of force hat was in him appears in the physiognomy of his ortrait by Luke Kranach, his painter and friend,—the ough countenance with all sorts of noble things shinng out through it. That was precisely Luther as he ppears throughout his whole history.

In the Eighth Lecture Carlyle comes to treat of the nglish, their origin, early history and literature, notng their fondness of the sea marked from the earliest imes he says:—"In general, indeed, a sea-faring people required to be one of the strongest of peoples; nothng can be a better measure of the strength of a man han to put him into a ship in the middle of the wild lements, exposed to the rage and variableness of the inds, which he must observe with an ever watchful are and shape himself by them, and watch for and and eize every favourable instant for the purpose of his nterprise. Accordingly we find that the Dutch and nglish tribes are the greatest of the Germans. So n Ruden or Mascker, I think Mascker, we find he mythus of the creation of the Teutonic eople—how one tribe was made out of the mould f the valley of the Danube, another out of ater; but the Saxons of the rock of the Hartz Mounains! They were in fact the hardest of the tribes, nd greatly distinguished in that respect from the rest f the Germans. There was a kind of silent ruggedess of nature in them, with the wild Berserkir-rage— leeper down in the Saxons than in others. They have kind of resemblance to the Romans in that respect; hough much of it has not unfolded itself yet, even mong the English. For we have as yet produced no reat painter, nor any one who has excelled in the ighest arts, except Shakespeare: and yet, a nation hich has produced a Shakespeare, we may justly onclude to be capable of producing much. Their talent, however, was practical, like that of the Romans,—a greatness of perseverance, adherence to a purpose, method,—practical greatness in short.

In an eloquent passage he thus compares the British with the Romans:—If any seer among them in the year 449, when they landed here in the Isle of Thanet, could have looked forward to1838, as we can look back to 449, he would have said, as we may say, that great and remarkable as the foundation of Rome certainly was, it was not a greater fact nor so great even, as that humble settlement of the Saxons on these shores: he would have seen our present dominion extending from the Gulf of California, from the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, away up to the Ganges and Bhramaputra, and descending eve n to our antipodes: he would have seen these descendants of Saxons conquering more than the Romans did, who subdued men, but these subdued the incoherencies and difficulties of nature, reclaiming wild and boundless wastes, and converting them into arable land and scenes of civilisation."

In English Literature the great name of Shakspe are stands prominently out above all the rest. "Shakspeare is the epitome of the era of Elizabeth, a man in whom that era, as well as other eras, have found a voice: one who gives utterance to many things silent before him, and worthy to be called the spokesman of our nation. It is now universally admitted that he must be regarded as the greatest person that has been produced in the literature of modern Europe. He was one of the great sons of nature;—like a Homer, an Æschylus, a Dante, a voice from the innermost heart of nature. He speaks the dialect of the sixteenth century, in words much more expressive and comprehensive than any used before him; for knowledge had made great progress in his time, and therefore his language became more complex, and rich in significance. Any one that takes in his likeness accurately must pronounce him *an Universal man*."

I shall add but a few words on our prospects of what is next to come. I think that we have much reason to hope about the future. Great things are in store for us. The world has but begun to enter on this new course; and wise men will, I trust, continue to come and devote themselves to it. This hope assures me when I see people in a deep distress about it. For I feel that it is possible for us to be free; to attain to the possession of a spiritual freedom, compared with which, political enfranchisement is but a name; not living on any longer in a blind sensualism and egotism, but succeeding to get out, and be free, out of this state of nightmare and paralysis. It is my hope that the words which were spoken by Richter in the end of the eighteenth century are to come true in this. It is a most remarkable passage, and I must endeavour to give it you. He had been saying that on the outgates of European history he thought he could read, inscribed—a similiar inscription to that which the Russians had engraved on the iron gate of Derban, "Here goes the road to Constantinople,"—that so, on the outgates of events he could also read, "Here goes the road to virtue." "But as yet," he goes on to say, "are struggles; it is now the twelfth hour of the night" (it was indeed an awful period), "birds of darkness are on the wing" (evil and foul things were meditated on) "the spectres uproar; the dead walk; the living dream. Thou, Eternal Providence, will cause the day to dawn."

I cannot close this lecture better than by repeating these words of Richter: "Thou, Eternal Providence, wilt cause the day to dawn."

Nothing now remains for me but to take my leave of you—a sad thing at all times that word, but doubly so in this case. When I think of what you are, and of what I am, I cannot help feeling that you have been very kind to me. I will not trust myself to say how kind. But you have been as kind to me as ever audience was to man; and the gratitude which I owe you comes to you from the bottom of my heart. May God be with you all.

With these parting words of Carlyle I may close my inadequate account of a great work which has too long lain obscure and forgotten in manuscript, but which deserves to lie so no longer. Even apart from the great name of their author, these Lectures have an objective interest of their own, being on so important a subject as the whole history of European Literature and Culture, a subject which has not been dealt with in any other book by any English author of anything like Carlyle's renown.

The honorary secretary moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria for the interesting paper he had read, which, on being seconded by Mr. J. J. Mody, was carried by acclamation.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 10, was 450, giving a death-rate of 26·32 per annum per thousand as against 19·22 the corsesponding period of last year, and 26·56 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 121 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 57, phthisis; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 82, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 34, still-born; 39, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths show:—Buddhist or Jain, 18, Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 210; Hindu outcaste, 36; Musalman, 117; Parsee, 19; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 292 as against 366 the corresponding period of last year, and 341 the average over the past five years.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes' thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm, Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases). which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Comyn Carr, C.S., is likely to succeed Mr. Rees as Private Secretary on Lord Wenlock's return from Calcutta.

Great indignation prevails in naval and military circles, because another 110-ton gun, one of the two on board the Victoria has become cracked in the inner tube near the muzzle.

The Madras Government has made enquiries and has found that the seriousness of the grain riot at Kurnool was much exaggerated in the telegram addressed to it by the local merchants. Everything is now under control.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock granted an interview, the other afternoon, to Mr. Rowlandson, President of the Eurasian and Anlo-Indian Association. Lord Wenlock expressed it as his individual opinion that the enrolment of men for the proposed Eurasian Regiments was a step in the right direction. Mr. Rowlandson will address the Government of Madras in connection with the details of this question.

Eggs are reported to have been deposited and young locusts hatched out in six Punjab districts in the week ending October 28th. Large quantities of eggs are reported from Shahpur to heav been laid in the Salt Range and at its foot, whree 100 maunds weight of them have been destroyed. In all districts in which they have appeared prompt measures have been taken for the destruction of the eggs and young, and so far it appears with very considerable success. In all, locusts appeared in eight districts

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The result of the railway enquiry goes to show that the circumstances as reported are substantially correct. The Commander-in-Chief's train being late, was proceeding at a high rate of speed, and on approaching Kapri at 6-20 a.m., the tire of the right front wheel of the leading engine broke, owing to a covered flaw in the metal. This broke the rail and pushed the leading wheels off the rails. The tires of the leading engine were old and had been packed with iron washers, as is occasionally done in cases of replaced tires. From the evidence of the greaser of the leading engine, who escaped with a serious shaking, it appears the driver did not inspect his wheels at the last stopping place, but this evidence is doubtful. The opinion is that the tires were old and worn and the metal flawed, but no criminal neglet can be imputed to the Company or its servants, as the flaw was imperceptible from outside, and the wheels though old were serviceable.

Replying to Sir Samuel Baker Sir Charles Dilke has declared that the British occupation of Egypt resembles far too closely the French occupation of Rome. Should England be at war with France probably she would be unable safely to use the Mediterranean route, and must trust to the route round the Cape of Good Hope.

It appears from a resolution issed by the Hyderabad Minister in the Home Department that the total receipts from the estates under the Court of Wards in 1299 Fasli amounted to Rs. 6,47,931-3-5 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,98,936-7-7. Out of the receipts Rs. 4,60,416-2-8 were expended on the maintenance of the minors and their relatives, Rs. 1,00,000 were lent out on interest and Rs. 38,520-4-11 were expended on expenses of management. This last item is nearly 7·5 per cent. of the receipts, but adding the sum of rupees one lakh lent on interest the actual saving amounts to Rs. 1,48,994-11-10. His Excellency the Minister has been particularly anxious that the lands belonging to estates under the Court of Wards should be surveyed and assessed as soon as possible. This work was accordingly commenced on the estates of Raja Rai Rayan and 14 villages have already been surveyed. An investigation is also being made into the debts due by the estates under the Court of Wards, but no estates except those of Raja Rai Rayan have been able to submit a complete list of debts. The total amount of debts proved against this estate up to this time is Rs. 5,61,622; the actual sum may perhaps be found to be something more hereafter. Out of this Rs. 1,74,420 have been paid off up to the end of 1299 Fasli. The debt might have been further reduced had not a sum of a lakh of rupees been lent to the estates of Sir Salar Jung's family at 6 per cent. interest on debts proved has also been reduced, and in no case has more than 6 per cent. been allowed. His Excellency the Minister has learnt with regret that revenue officers who have charge of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Districts regard their duties in connection therewith as extra work and do not pay that attention to it which it ought to receive at their hands. His Excellency the Minister, however, hopes that Subedars and Talukdars will issue instructions to their subordinates to take greater interest in this work, and the Talukdars of districts will, by showing a good record of work done in the report for 1,300 merit the good opinion of the Governmen.

Proposals for the establishment of a harness factory in connection with the Madras division of the Ordnance Department having been sanctioned by the Government of India, it was proposed to erect it in one of the suburbs of Madras, or in the Chingleput District, and near Madras. The matter having been considered by the Imperial Government the latter directed the old Gunpowder Factory at Madras to be inspected in view to its fitness or otherwise for the above purpose. Accordingly Major Arnatt, R.E., of the Military Works Department, arrived in Madras a few days ago, and in company with the officer in charge of the Gunpowder Factory inspected these buildings. We do not yet know the results of his inspection.

Her Excellency Lady Wenlock, accompanied by Mrs. Firth, paid a visit to the mother of H. H. the Prince of Arcot at her residence, Rushk-i-Irum, Mount Road, on Saturday last. Her Excellency was received at the carriage by the Prince's two younger brothers, Ghulam Mahomed Ghouse Khan Bahadur and Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, and was conducted to the top of the stair-case, where she was met by her Highness the Begum Sahiba and conducted to the drawing-room, where her Excellency took her seat on a rich sofa under a gold embroidered canopy with silver posts. After a quarter of an hour's conversation her Excellency took leave of her Highness, *attar* and *pan* being presented and a rich garland of flowers put round Lady Wenlock's neck by the Begum.

The *Akmal-ul-Akbar*, an Urdu paper, has a special correspondent in Liverpool, and has received from him the following list of names of persons who have become Mahomedans:—W. H. Quilliam, solicitor; J. J. Hamilton, paperboxmaker; W. E. Wardel, servant in the docks; J., Lewis, clerk in Quilliam's office; J. Smith; Assistant in a hospital; K. Kantar, master builder; K. Born, shorthand writer; A Rigg, teacher, an ex-Roman Priest; T Power, agent for sewing machines; H. Brook, master carpenter; W. Bird, pilot; H. W. Keith, Chief Engineer on a steamer; F. E. Power, singer; A. R. Ford, time-keeper; H Quilliam, accountant; P Harris, teacher; G. Walton, clerk; R. Quilliam, student, son of Mr. Quilliam; J. D. Urppu, advocate; Mr. Hall, tailor; Mr. J. O. Quilliam, accountant, brother to Mr. Quilliam; F. G. Koos, hotel-keeper;—a schoolmaster. Two others, a mate and a shop-keeper, are reported as dead. There are 14 women, of whom three are wives of some of the above, four girls, one of whom is an editor, one employed in a shop, and two live at home. One is called Lady Keith. Apparently no lady of the Quilliam family has joined the sect.

On Saturday seventeen packages of gold were despatched to Bombay from the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz*:—four packages from the Ooregaum valued at Rs. 1,72,287; two from Nundydroog valued at Rs. 1,32,004; ten from Mysore valued at Rs. 3,36,284, and one from Balaghat valued at Rs. 33,375.

An award of 500,000 dollars has been given against the Canadian Government in favour of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the defective construction of works. The Liberal papers allege this award is the result of corruption or negligence on the part of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Tupper, who, when Minister for Railways, allowed the New York contractors to scamp their work.

WANTED A FRONTIER.

Under this heading the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—The question of the sincerity of the Amir's attachment to the British alliance has been opportunely raised, because the Russian advance now necessitates reconsideration of our North-Western frontier policy. It would be a pity, however, if all—or even most—of our attention should be centered upon the question of the present attitude and relations of the present Amir towards the present Government of India. This is indeed a question of the day, but it is a question of the day only. A single action of a decisive kind upon the part of Amir Abdur Rahman may resolve speculation under this head into certainty one way or the other; and if we allow so comparatively narrow an issue to engross our attention, the danger that with its settlement in a favourable manner, the idea might be entertained that the whole question of our relations to Afghanistan had been satisfactorily solved. This would be most mischievous, because the present doubts concerning the Afghan Amir and his attitude towards Lord Lansdowne's Government or towards the Russian advance is only one disturbing symptom of a disease which, with our present North-West Frontier, must be both chronic and organic. It is a necessity of the case that, as we now stand on the North-West Frontier, doubt and suspicion should remain a constant factor in our calculations of the value of Afghanistan as a buffer to Russian aggression; and as all our schemes for the defence of India are based upon the theory that Afghanistan will receive the first shock of aggression from the north, our ignorance whether Afghanistan will really attempt to resist and may not actually accelerate and aid the Russian impulse, removes the keystone from the arch of our theory of Indian defence.

It is a lamentable confession to have to make: but it is an undoubted fact that neither the military authorities nor the the Government of India can say with any certainty what the value of the Afghan alliance is to-day, or what it is likely to be next year. We have absolutely no hold upon Afghanistan. We supply the Amir with money and arms which may be used against us: because, even if we could stake our belief upon that unknown quantity—Afghan fidelity—and predicate the loyalty of the Amir with a Russian Army Corps on his border and our help far away, we could do nothing of the kind with relation to the Afghan army. We know that the Amir is cordially hated by a large section of his subjects, and that he is regarded as a Kafir by many, who would willingly assist other Kafirs, from whom they have suffered nothing as yet, to abolish his rule, from which they have suffered so much. We know what difficulty he has in maintaining his army, to say nothing of the discipline thereof, in time of peace. An army of of which regiments have so often to be disbanded, and from which desertions are so frequent, is likely to prove a broken reed before the enemy, and to pierce the hand of the ruler who leans up on it for support. But even supposing that the severity of the Amir's military punishments in peace time has the effect of making doubtful troops so devoted in their loyalty that they will court certain defeat by the Russians, in order merely to delay their advance until the British can arrive, we are only faced by another factor still more doubtful and dangerous than the Afghan army, namely the Afghan people. They have groaned for years under an iron rule; large sections of the people nurse the memory of tribal wrongs, others are fired with secret religious hate, others cherish merely the hope of freedom from grinding taxation: but all would combine to make the position of the Afghan ruler, on the withdrawal of his troops to the frontier, to say nothing of their certain defeat there, so unstable, that one is inclined to believe that the value of the Amir's alliance may be not only an unknown quantity, but a minus quantity in the problem of Indian defence.

These considerations show that the discussion of Abdur Rahman's personal attitude towards the present Government of India really possesses little more than an academic interest. Besides being of a transient character, Abdur Rahman's value in the great question is so ambiguous, that many who know a little more than most of Afghanistan, are inclined to think that, if Afghanistan is to be of any use to us as a battle ground, we should fare better there if we entered it as his enemies than as his friends. In one case, they say, we should continue to be hated—as we are now—as the upholders of an odious tyranny; and in the other we should be hailed as deliverers. In a word, not only is it doubtful whether we should gain any thing by Abdur Rahman's assistance of us, but also whether we have gained anything by assisting him. This is the result of more than ten years of those intimate and friendly relations which were supposed to have been definitely established between India and Afghanistan after the last war.

If we are to have any security, not only that the Afghan Amir for the time being, but also that the Afghan army and people will be on our side when the crisis arrives, Afghanistan must be linked more closely to India. We must have easy communication with the country, and the people must learn by daily intercourse the value of our friendship and the advantage of having us as neighbours. The great step to be taken is to make the Afghan and Indian frontiers contiguous throughout their length from Peshawar to Beluchistan. At present there is a perfectly useless and constantly annoying quickset hedge of independent territory, which prevents all intercourse and renders communication dangerous. At no point, except the two extremities of our frontier, could even and armed force reach Afghan territory from India without the practical certainty of encountering tribal opposition. This is entirely the result of the unscientific frontier which we now possess. At no point does it definitely touch the Afghan frontier: but is separated therefrom by strip of hills and valleys inhabited by independent tribes, who raid as opportunity offers, across both frontiers. The continued existence of this nuisance at our doors would be intolerable, even if we had any doors properly so called: but the "portals of our Empire" on the north-west frontier of India, of whose invasion-proof qualities Lord Beaconsfield was so grandiloquent, are, except at Quetta and Peshwar, essentially *kutcha* (no other word so well expresses their temporary, makeshift and unserviceable character). In some places the frontier runs along the top of a hill—then along the foot of a hill: here it cuts across a range of hills and there across the middle of a valley. Scarcely anywhere is there any semblance of a scientific frontier, and almost everywhere the raider has our subjects at his mercy. There are three alternatives before us, (1) to adequately fortify and protect the frontier we now hold, (2) to allow the Amir to absorb the tribal territory, and (3) to absorb it ourselves. The first course may be dismissed with the comment that, in protecting and fortifying our frontier against such individually insignificant but ubiquitously mischievous tribes, the game would not be worth one-thousandth part of the cost of the candle. The second course needs equally little comment: because Afghanistan has not the power, even if Abdur Rahman has the will, to absorb the tribal territory. The difficulty of the country would always defy the Amir's power of coercion; while the tribal and religious hatreds of its inhabitants would render milder process nugatory. The third alternative is simple, natural and ultimately inevitable. We do not say that the Government of India could without great and costly efforts cause its authority to be at once respected and its processes to run throughout this tribal territory, nor do we say that any such effort should be made to bring this magical transformation about. We should have to be content with gradual progress in pacification, and to leave much to time and the influence of the almighty rupee of commerce and labour. But there is one step which ought not to be delayed. The frontier should be nominally demarcated, this frontier should, of course, be the watershed line between India and Afghanistan, the line, that is to say, of the Suleman Range, Pewar, and Safed Koh, the Khyber Hills, the Hinduraj range and Chitral up to the Hindu Kush and the Kashmir frontier. Over the greater distance of this frontier a well-equipped expedition starting from India, should march in company with a similar expedition despatched by the Amir. The line should be thoroughly surveyed; and the responsibility of endeavouring to suppress raiding across this line be accepted by Afghanistan on one side and India on the other. The whole Kurram valley would thus fall to our side of the frontier, and we should be responsible for the maintenance of this, naturally the easiest highway into Afghanistan, up to the borders of that country; and from that point the Amir would in turn be held responsible for the safety of travellers. North of the Khyber Hills we should have to settle with the chiefs of Bajaur and Swat. Of the former Umra Khan might well be recognised as the *de facto* ruler, assisted, if necessary, to establish his authority thoroughly, and thenceforward take his place as one of the native chiefs of India. Similarly Mian Gul might be recognised as the ruler of Swat. In both cases responsibility would rest upon the respective rulers of maintaining peace and guaranteeing the safety of travellers, and neither would be permitted to engage in hostilities of any kind or conduct any external relations except through the Government of India. Beyond Bajaur the ruler of Chitral would be our neighbour, and little difficulty would be met with in coming to a satisfactory understanding as to frontier and political relations with this friendly chief; and the area between Chitral, the Pamirs and Kashmir might well be placed under the Gilgit Agency. An incidental advantage of the complete settlement of the frontier would be that it would bring us into immediate contact with Kafiristan, and this could only result later on in the inclusion of that interesting region among our protected or British States, and in furnishing splendid material for new regiments. Indeed, Kafiristan should then become the strongest outwork of the empire towards the North-West.

The scheme we have sketched may appear a large one; but it is not a new one and, as we have said, it would not be filled in all at once. We should assert our actual authority only as necessity or occasion arose. Tripal authority would only be interfered with when necessary; but every tribal offence would be punished by loss of territory. The process already initiated on the Samana range, and in the Black Mountain would be extended until all the tribes were dominated, and had settled down one by one to peaceful occupations under British authority. We have no need here to go into details of this inevitable process: but it is worth nothing in conclusion that this rectification of the frontier, great as the undertaking undoubtedly would be, might not awaken opposition in England, because the general idea in England is that the Afghan and Indian frontiers are already contiguous; and the friendly demarcation of the frontier by arrangement with the Amir might be eccepted as a very sensible arrangement which ought to have been carried out years ago.

A COLOMBO PILOT SEVERELY BURNT.

An accident of a serious and most unusual character happened on the 8th inst. to Pilot Stephenson when going out to pilot the steamer "Karlsruhe" to Colombo. It is the custom of the pilots when going out in the dark to first exhibit a blue light to show the pilot has observed the vessel's signal and is leaving the flagstaff, and then on rounding the breakwater to hold up the "flare up," an oil-saturated cotton ball on the end of an iron stick, to which a match is applied. This is intended to prepare the vessel to pick up the pilot, and to show his position, and when the signal has been given the custom is to place the flare-up back in the turpentine oil-can, the oil extinguishing the light. Yesterday, though, just as Mr. Stephenson was replacing the flare-up, the pilot boat gave a lurch, and as the oil-can was very full, some was spilled and the turpentine ignited, setting the stern sheets in a blaze. Stephenson who at the time of the accident had the oil-can between his legs was badly burned. His trousers caught fire, and his legs were burned badly before he could get the flames out, while his hands with which he tried to smother the flames were scorched painfully. Notwithstanding this, when once he had got the fire out, he went on to the steamer and brought her in, though this involved over an hour's terrible agony. The medical officer on the "Karsruhe" attended to his injuries before he came ashore, but he is now confined to his house and will be laid up some weeks.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—November 10.

Christian, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—November 10.

Warren, Surgn-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, off leave, to Poona.

November 11.

Lister, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Orr, Major, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, to Deesa.

November 12.

Spilsbury, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Matheran.
Gasset, Br-Genl, Ms, Comdg Belgaum Dist, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th November, 1891.

1. There will be Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m. to-day.
2. On Saturday next, the 14th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for Drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns; No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

Dress:—No. 1 Company, Drill Order; No. 2 Company, Drill Order, with Arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th November, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m.; and those met on the way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on Saturday, the 14th instant, as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 3127 Vol. S. Stewart to "A" Company.
No. 3128 Vol. J. A. Cussairow to "B" Company.
No. 3129 Vol. A. Alvares to "E" Company.

3. RULES FOR HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARIS'S CUP.

I.—The competition will take place between squads of eight files, one officer and four non-commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the company, only one squad to be sent from each company. There being two Cups the Volunteer companies will compete together and the cadet companies will also compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the drill season.

II.—If a company wins the Cup three years in succession, the Cup becomes the property of that company.

III.—The order in which the companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the competition.

IV.—Points will be given for the following:—Inspecting and proving; precision of movements; smartness and correctness of dress; cleanliness of arms and accoutrements and a certain number of movements in company drill (the same for all the companies) which will be specified on the ground by the officer judging the competition.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply for the same as early as possible.
2. Members in possession of spare saddles, bridles or buckets are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major.
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 12.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Honble the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C W W Gabb, 1st Battn Leinster Regt, Offig Sqadn Officer, 2nd Regt, Bo Lancers.

The services of Lieut A E Barton, 4th Regt (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Col J Hibbert, Genl List, Infantry, Assist Comy Genl, 1st class, for one year.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col C P Newport, Major B L P Reilly, Capt F W J Caulfeild, and P H Saulez, and Lieut H G Carnegy, Indian Staff Corps; and Sub-Condr D Copus, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut A C LeBailly, I S C, two months, medical certificate.

The following appointment is made with effect from 1st Nov 1891:—Col J Gatacre, C B, Comdt, 23rd Regt (2nd Battn Rifle Regt), Bo Infy, to a 2nd Class District, with the local and temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl vice Bgdr-Genl H S Anderson, CB, vacated on promotion.

Second Lieut H Brand, 2nd Battn Higland L I, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut M F A Sexton, I S C, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months.

1st Battalion B B and C I Ry Volr Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut G E Schofield resigns his Commission.

The undermentioned Medical Officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment:—Surgn T W Irvine, MB, CM.

The services of Lieut-Col J B Lawrence, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgns C B Maitland, and G S Thomson, Indian Medical Service; and C C Cook, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major W B Ferris, I S C, six months, private affairs, Bgde Surgn G Bainbridge, I M S, one month, private affairs; Lieut C H Lewis, I S C, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieut G S Morris, I S C (Hyderabad Contingent), three months medical certificate.

Marine Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr John Scott, Master of the Dredger "Mermaid," to pilot the Dredger in the Port of Aden

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev A C Lochee, MA, Chaplain of Kirkee, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The Rev P R Harrison, Chaplain of Ghorepuri, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Kirkee during the absence of the Reverend A C Lochee, MA, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Lieut-Col J M Hunter at the disposal of the Govt of India for substantive appointment as Assist in charge Okhamandal District and Commandant, Waghir Corps. Lieut-Col Hunter will, however, continue to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Col H L Nutt to be Political Supt and Comdt of the Local Corps, Savantvadi; and Col W A Salmon to be First Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W F Sinclair, C S, to be Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr J M Campbell, C S, C I E, and to join his appointment on return from leave; and Mr H R Cooke, C S, to be Political Agent Cambay, vice Mr Sinclair.

Judicial Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Sabeb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dapoli, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Malvan pending further orders.

The leave on urgent private affairs, for six months, granted to Mr H Batty, C S, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to furlough for eighteen months.

Surgn-MajorD C Davidson, acting Supt of Mahabaleshvar in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M H W Hayward, C S, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L S Osmaston to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana; and Mr E G Oliver on return from leave to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr A Keyser, C S, to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, and District Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr A D Younghusband, C S, and Mr E Gray, C S, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept for employment in the Central Provinces, seconding them on the Bombay lists.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Department Examination:—Passed with Credit.—Mr J McNeill, C S. Passed.—Mr L C Crump, C S.

Mr McNeill passed an examination in Kanarese, and Mr Crump in Gujarati.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination:—Passed with Credit.—Mr J C Gloster, C S. Passed.—Messrs C G H Fawcett, C S, F G Pratt, C S, R C Brown, C S, C C Boyd, C S, and H S Lawrence, C S—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Gloster, Fawcett, Pratt and Brown passed an examination in Marathi, Mr Boyd in Kanarese, and Mr Lawrence in Gujarati.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G F Mathieson to act as Supt, Sind Revenue Survey, during the absence of Mr H K Disney, or pending further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 17th ultimo:—

Passed with great Credit—Mr Bhaskar Balwant Sahasrabudhe Shirastedar to the First Assist Collector, Ahmednagar.

Passed with Credit—Mr Waman Ganesh Rele, Chitnis, Collector's Office, Poona; Mr Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar, Chitnis, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri; Mr Hormasjee Jamsedji, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Kaira; Mr Balaji Ramchandra Paranjpe, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Kolaba; Mr Shivram Sadashiv Pitambare, B A, Head Karkun, taluka Savda, Khandesh; and Khan Bahadur Firozsha Pestonji, District Depy Collector, Broach.

Passed—Mr Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, B A Karkun, Stamp Office, Poona; Mr Hari Ramkrishna Samant, B A, Clerk, Account Office, Ratnagiri; Mr Bhavanishankar Subarao Baindurkar, B A, Head Karkun, taluka Karwar, Kanara; Mr Bhukhandas Jekisandas, Clerk, Account Office, Kaira; and Mr Raghunath Vithal Gangnaik, Native Accountant, Collector's Office, Kanara—The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officer passed the prescribed examination in Accounts;—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna, Head Accountant, Poona.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J F Fleet, C S, C I E, on return from leave, to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, and District Registrar, Bijapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur District.

General Department.

Assist Surgn Rastamji Jamshedji Kapadia, L M & S, has been placed on general duty with effect from 28th October 1891.

Assist Surgn Framroz Shavaksha Davar, M D, M R C S, L R C P, was placed on general duty, Bombay, on the 21st July 1891.

Public Works Department.

Rao Saheb Cadambi Shrinivasachar, B A, L C E, Assist Engr, third grade, passed a colloquial examination in Marathi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J R Hatherly to be Ex Engr, Nasik; and Rao Bahadur K R Godbole, B A, M C E, to be Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Amandrao Bhaskar is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Shahapur, in the Thana District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishnu Ramchandra, on furlough, for three months.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made on public grounds with effect from 10th inst:—Rao Saheb Shesho Krishna Mudkavi, now Mamlatdar of Belgaum, under orders for Chikodi, is transferred to Bijapur; Rao Sabeb Narayen Ganesh Nadgir, now Mamlatdar of Roha, under orders for Sampgaon, is transferred to Chikodi; and Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, now Mamlatdar of Hangal, under orders for Bijapur, is posted to Sampgaon.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 6.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 15th Oct 1891, vice Major-Genl C E Nairne, CB, Inspr-Genl of Artillery in India, absent on duty in England:—

Col M H Saward, Assist Adjt Genl, R A, in India, to officiate as Inspector General of Artillery in India.

Capt H F Mercer, Brigade Major, to be Genl of Artillery in India, to officiate as Assist Adjut Genl, R A, in India, in addition to his other duties.

The Commander-in-Chief in India, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depots, Dalhousie—Capt F C Godley, 2nd Batn, Derby Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, in succession to Capt L E du Moulin, 2nd Battn, Royal Sussex Regt, who reverts to regimental duty.

Station Staff, Quetta—Lieut C M Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavy (Jacob's Horse), to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt F W G Wadeson, who has vacated that appointment.

4th Bengal Infantry—2nd Lieut A K. Blair, East Lanc Regt, a candidate for the Indian, Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Lieut C H Ward, South Lanc Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

24th Punjab Infantry—2nd Lieut A G Pritchard, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer on probation.

32nd Pioneers—Major H C Halkett, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Hodgson, retired.

Capt W H Jameson, Wing Officer, 23rd Pioneers, to be Wing Comdr, vice Halkett.

Notificatton has been received from the Horse Guards that Major J H Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards, will be placed on retired pay on the 24th Dec 1891, on completing 48 years of age; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense.

With reference to Army Order 169, 1891, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst:—Capts W H Bowes, 2nd Battn, Rl Scottish Fusiliers; and W A Watson, Central India Horse.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut A M Smith, No 9 Mountain Battery, for eight months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.—Lieut J F P Langdon, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut T Diver, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Col H M B Burton, on private affairs, to Umballa, up to the 15th March 1892, in extension of the leave to Kashmir and Simla, granted him.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr H D Griffin, offg Magte and Collr, Hamirpur, on being relieved by Mr R H Brereton, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Banda dist.

The services of the Rev J O'F Willcocks, Chap of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, for employment in the Central Provinces, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties at Benares.

Mr F W Browrigg, Offg Magte and Collr, Mainpuri, on being relieved by Mr F Baker, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, 2nd grade, and to remain at Mainpuri, until further order.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual ameunt of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·048	W	1	83·1	61·1	52	..	..	..
Agra	30·067	N W	3	81·3	56·6	72	...	..	..
Cawnpore	30·061	Calm.	3	86·0	56·0	80	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·047	Calm.	1	81·5	56·1	70	..	..	..
Jhansi	30·048	Calm.	1	86·4	58·2	53	..	..	—0·02
Jacobabad	30·000	Calm.	1	91·0	53·0	57	...	...	...
Karachi	30·014	N N E	6	90·5	65·9	88	..	...	..
Ajmere	30·096	S W	2	90·2	54·7	57	..	..	—0·05
Deesa	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..
Rajkote	30·039	Calm.	5	93·9	57·0	58	...	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·017	Calm.	4	91·8	64·3	53	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·085	Calm.	1	87·8	52·8	53	..	..	—0·09
Indore	30·068	Calm.	3	84·5	50·1	50	...	...	—0·14
Saugor	30·046	N	2	83·3	53·8	71	..	..	—0·17
Jubbulpur	30·089	S S E	1	81·4	52·1	86	..	...	—0·13
Hoshangabad	30·079	Calm.	1	84·8	53·8	78	..	...	—0·11
Khandwa	30·066	Calm.	2	87·2	51·6	69	..	..	—0·18
Raipur	30·018	N N W	3	82·5	60·7	63	..	...	—0·48
Nagpur	30·035	N	5	84·8	59·3	58	..	...	—0·47
Amraoti	30·032	E N E	5	88·8	61·4	43	..	...	—0·29
Akola	30·057	Calm.	3	88·5	52·1	57	..	...	—0·42
Surat	30·014	N	F	92·5	71·6	54	...	...	—0·18
Malegaon	30·079	W	4	88·8	52·9	45	..	..	—0·52
Bombay	29·991	N E	10	91·1	74·8	72	..	0·01	—0·55
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·060	Calm.	4	90·5	59·0	61	..	0·02	—0·81
Sholapore	30·051	E	6	91·2	57·0	46	..	..	—0·78
Ratnagiri	29·971	Calm.	6	96·4	72·4	?	..	0·01	—0·43
Belgaum	30·004	Calm.	2	83·8	57·9	64	...	1·14	—0·63
Goa	29·972	E	6	93·1	76·4	91	..	..	..
Karwar	29·965	N E	1	83·3	72·8	95	...	0·54	—0·98
Mangalore	29·978	E	2	87·8	75·4	87	..	2·01	—0·45
Calicut	29·982	E	7	87·3	75·5	88	0·09	2·77	—1·27
Cochin	29·997	Calm.	M	86·3	74·6	92	0·16	1·53	—0·16
Bangalore	30·052	E S E	3	82·2	61·9	75	...	0·44	—2·16
Secunderabad	30·026	Calm.	5	87·2	57·0	57	..	..	—1·39
Masuliptm.	30·000	N	2	89·1	69·0	81	...	..	—5·06
Bellary	30·019	Calm.	3	90·0	65·0	45	...	6·72	—0·66
Cuddapah	30·009	E S E	..	91·0	69·6	74	...	0·35	—2·28
Madras	29·985	N	7	89·2	75·7	81	0·01	3·59	—4·49
Coimbatore	30·001	S	2	84·9	72·3	93	0·05	0·70	—1·62
Trichinopoly	29·983	N E	2	87·5	74·9	76	...	2·00	—0·58
Negapatam	29·956	WNW	4	85·9	75·7	73	0·05	5·05	—2·87
Colombo, (11th Nov.)	30·031	E S E	8	85·5	73·5	85	2·60	5·75	—0·21

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being rapid in Sind and Rajputana, brisk in the Central Provinces and at Agra, Malegaon, Bangalore and Coimbatore, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are lowest on and off the South Coromandel Coast and highest in Rajputana, Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces. The baric gradients are slight everywhere, but the isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions on and off the South Coromandel Coast. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are feeb[illegible] while calms and variable breezes prevail else[illegible] has been light. This morning the wind velocity was [illegible] at Bombay add 6 at Madras. The maximum temperature variations are generally small, except at Jacobabad, Poona, Ratnagiri, Bombay and Ajmere (4° to 6° above the mean). The highest maximum was 96° at Ratnagiri. Nights are very hot at Surat and very cool at Akola, Malegaon, Belgaum, Masulipatam Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Indore, the departures in other districts being moderate. The lowest temperature registered last night was 50° at Indore. Humidity shows a general rise in Central India and the Central Provinces, but elsewhere it continues to change irregularly. The skies are overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency. Light showers have fallen at Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The weather is generally fine, dry and clear, and is becoming gradually cooler to the north of Lat. 14°. To its south, it is cloudy and damp, and more rain is likely. The weather conditions on and off the South Coromandel Coast are unsettled. Telegram just received from Colombo reports rather heavy rain (2·01") and rough sea. This information shows that the weather off Colombo is unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The barometer has fallen everywhere, except in Tavoy. The fall is brisk in north-west India and the Central Provinces. A large depression is shown over the Bay, its intensity is unknown but probably considerable. Readings are also low off the west coast. Winds around the Bay exhibit an indraught towards the centre of the Bay. Easterly breezes prevail on the west of the Peninsula, and variable winds and calms elsewhere. The force is fresh in Diamond Island and Bombay. The temperature has fallen in parts of Burma and over a greater part of the Indian Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature is above normal except in the central parts of the country. Rain has fallen in Diamond Island and south of the Peninsula. Weather is very unsettled at the Bay, and rather unsett led off the west coast.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Adekuju, M N	Gelmore, A, Major	Reed, L H, Capt
Allott, G H N	Gopalrow, A	Reley, J T
Amersingji	Gillispie, S	Reene, C F
Allistry, T	Galdberg, J J	Rayemer, G W
Alman, Lt, C F	Gordon, A	Ross, E P
Bulkley, Mrs	Gibson, E W	Ross, W A
Brown, C	Griffin, F T	Rooke, C P
Barnett, H	Harris, H T	Ross, D W
Bayley, H	Hosmatulla Khan	Roffsen, E
Christie, J T	Haji, Kaderbax	Richardson, Geo
Caldwell, D	Hudson, T	Rust, E
Crithill, J	Harding, O	Smith, R H
Coulbi, J	Halich, Bahim	Sinclair, Mrs
Caruthens, Surj-Major	Harischander	Syad Ahmed
Crawford, R L	Harris, A E	Sukhelia
Corkin, J J B, Revd	Habaland, G	Schbern, W
Courtnary, G E	Jacob, H P	Schomdauffer, P
Cromb, A	Jackson, J P	Strangham, R, Mrs
Crawhall, L W	Johnston, E, Mrs	Sewri, J S
Cain, W	Johnson, H A	Skilhoren, J W
Creacory, J D	Kenyer, F, Revd	Serpell, S
Coole, Miss M	Kane, Major	Sharp, W H
D'Louge, J	Kishary, M Day	Sulliwan, Mrs
D'Ivoy, P	Khan Bahadur N Pestonji	Stone, Mrs
Dobson, F	Liggitt, G, Mrs	Sandberg, T B
Desmaraais, L	Lawerence, C L	Searle, Lt P R
Durant, H	Murray, J A	Scott, S, Mrs
Davies, T A	Munn, P W	Souza, E D
D'Minizes, E	Martiner, F B, Col	Tudukechi, S Chulian
Dominje, D	Manwell, Miss	Torri, Mrs
Davies, E W	Morris, P	Tonochy, Miss
Dun, C, Miss	Modge, A	Taylor, S C, Mrs
Douglass, W T	Moss, P	Upcott, F R
D'Ga, J M	Nairne, Major-Genl	Vincent, A H
Farrant, E S, Mrs	Newman, F J	Veyankatish Showram
Fryer, E S	New, D J	Varley, H
Fenks, E	Noormahomed	Warder, G H
Foote, F O B, Maj	Nood, W C	Webb, C R H
Fronkel, A	O'Mally, E L, Sir	Wilson, Mrs
Foreshew, L, Mrs	Peares, H	Wright, Y A B
Fernandize, D F	Pinto, J	Wandmarm, N
Fagan, H B	Pillay, K V	Westland, A B
Griffiths, D	Rice, W B	Warran
	Ross, D W	

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MUCH interest has been excited by the recent publication of some letters of Charles Dickens. In Cape Colony a curious controversy has arisen as to whether a Mr. Henry Dickens is the son of the celebrated novelist. The *Cape Argus* of 19 Sept. writes :—"The arrival (at Cape Town) of a Mr. Dickens has raised some curiosity amongst the readers of the works of the immortal Charles. It will interest them to learn that the Mr. Dickens, who is among us, is no relation of the deceased author, but is a country solicitor." Whereupon Captain Robinson, the commander of the Roslin Castle, the vessel in which Mr. Dickens sailed to the Cape, immediately vindicates the disputed paternity. "Mr. Henry Dickens," he writes, "who came out with me this voyage, and returned in the Garth Castle, is the youngest son of Charles Dickens, the novelist. He himself is my authority. He was publicly announced as such aboard coming out on more than one occasion when he favoured us with recitations from his father's works. It is only fair that this should be published, lest any one of those who have received Mr. Dickens in Cape Town should think him other than the first-rate gentleman he is." Mr. Dickens evidently proved himself a pleasant travelling companion. This is more than can be said of Lord Randolph.

The Sir Richard Musgrave, whose marriage in British Columbia was announced the other day, is not the youthful baronet of Edenhall. There are two Musgraves baronets, and both are Sir Richard. The married one is a mature Irishman of some consequence in County Waterford, of which his father was Lord Lieutenant, and he himself has been High Sheriff. Sir Richard Musgrave, of Edenhall, is a boy of 19, so that acquaintances may be easy on his account. It is in his lovely home near Penrith that the celebrated "Luck of Edenhall" is kept. This is a rare old glass cup, which credulous Cumberland gossips still believe was seized from fairies by an old-time Musgrave, who could hear them sing as he bore off his trophy—

"If this cup should break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Edenhall."

The cup is now jealously guarded, and only used on State occasions, when it is filled to the brim with rare wine, and must be drained at a draught. The fortunate possessor of this relic inherited his splendid estates and a large private fortune as well when a boy of nine, and when he attains his majority should be one of the wealthiest of northerners.

While the Prince of Wales is rusticating at Culford his eldest son and heir is the guest of Viscount Powerscourt at his stately seat in county Wicklow. Prince Albert Victor's host is a rich man for an Irish peer, drawing considerable revenues from his land in Wexford and Wicklow. Powerscourt Castle, near Enniscorthy, has in its lovely deer park the highest waterfall in Ireland. The house is an imposing granite structure, built on terraces that slope down to extensive woods. The Wingfields were formerly among the chief landowners of Tyrone, but these lands were sold in 1876 for £200,000. Lord Powerscourt's only living brother is the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, who stage-managed a Lord Mayor's show, all but invented lawn tennis, and is equally well-known as actor, playwright, novelist, painter, war correspondent, surgeon, designer of costumes, and Mandarin of White Button rank.

When the Prince of Wales lunched with the Master of Balliol on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Institute, the only two Balliol undergraduates invited to the sumptuous lunch in Balliol Hall were Mr. Eliot and Viscount Weymouth, M. P. The President of Trinity bagged the promising young Balliol undergraduate for a Trinity don, offering him a Trinity fellowship, it was said, before his first class in the final classical school was announced. It was said at the time that this rather annoyed Professor Jowett, who would have liked to have seen Mr. Eliot a fellow of Balliol. Mr. Eliot took the blue riband of classical scholarship in '86. He is very popular in Oxford, and everyone will be pleased at his re-election.

The Rev. Samuel Bickersteth, who has just accepted the vicarage of Lewisham from the Crown, is in appearance the beau ideal of the ladies' parson. He is a son of the Bishop of Exeter, brother of the Bishop of Japan, a nephew of the late Bishop of Ripon and of the present Dean of Lichfield. He is married to a daughter of Professor Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. Although brought up in the strictest Evangelical traditions, he is a High Churchman, though of a moderate type. Mr. Bickersteth is a preacher of some originality and force, and has done some hard work in his present parish, Belvedere, where he has been for the last four years, and has won the affection of his parishioners.

Professor John Stuart Blackie, whose wit and wisdom are scarcely more familiar to north-countrymen than his impressive figure wrapped in his national plaid, is about to be heard in London. "The Grand Old Man of Scotland," as he is fondly called, is just five months older than the Liberal chieftain. Both were born in 1809, Blackie on 28 July, and Gladstone on 28 Dec. A portrait and character sketch of the Professor appear in the new number of the *Young Man*, to whose columns the Professor himself is about to contribute an autobiographical article. Professor Blackie has been spending the summer in his beloved Highlands—Where he tackled and mastered the dreadful Gaelic language long after middle life—lecturing, and writing a new book or two, by way of holiday tasks.

"I am the Dean of Christ Church, sir ;
This is my wife—pray look at her.
She is the Broad, I am the High,
We are the University."

These irreverant undergraduate lines (writes a correspondent) at least point out the important position held in Oxford by Dean Liddell, whose resignation of the deanery of Christ Church was announced the other day, and his wife. Dean Liddell, a scion of the Ravensworth family, was second or third rate as a don, but an excellent courtier—second in that role, however, to Mrs. Dean. The great fact about him to bear in mind is that he was once a chaplain to the Prince Consort. As a scholar he was scarcely up to the post of the headship of an Oxford College. Two works are ascribed to him, a share in the famous Greek dictionary of Liddell and Scott, and the history of Rome.

As to the first it has always generally been held that the greater part of the work was Scott's and not Liddell's. Scott, Jowett's predecessor at Balliol, and afterwards Dean of Rochester, was an old Shrewsbury boy, and another enthusiastic old Shrewsbury boy sang at a school concert—

"The 'Dictionary' should be called
Scott and Liddell—not Liddell and Scott,
For Scott wrote the 'Dictionary,' and Liddell did not."

An exaggeration, but one that contained a germ of truth. As to the History of Rome, as a work of original research compared with such a book as Mommsen's it was unworthy of consideration, and Professor G. A. Freeman in the second volume of historical essays said a very sarcastic thing about it. It did very well, however, in "Smith's" series.

Dean Liddell treated the undergraduates of the "House" fairly well—far better than many heads, not that he ever made friends of them as men like Jowett did, but most of the Christ Church undergraduates breakfasted with him once or twice in the course of their undergraduate career, and if a man had a good purse, nice manners, and specially a title, Dean and Mrs. Liddell would make things remarkably pleasant for him. But as a courtier he was best. H.R.H. and the late Prince Leopold were Housemen and great friends of the Dean. When H.R.H. has been to Oxford of late years the Dean's carriage has almost always met him at the station, and he has been the Dean's guest. If baccarat has not been provided, Mrs. Liddell has always been careful to ask in young ladies who could play and sing well.

The Dean's daughters have been in their time great personages in Oxford society. "Alice in Wonderland" and "The Looking-glass" was always said to have been Miss Alice Liddell, who is now married. With all they could do, however, the Liddells could not, as the *Times* allows, keep up "the House" to the old level, and the young nobles who took life seriously (like the Hon. G. N. Curzon, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Morpeth, and many others) preferred Jowett and philosophy even to the Liddells' small talk.

Miss Adelaide Cubitt, who was married recently to Mr. Fuller-Maitland, at Ranmore Church, is the daughter of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, the celebrated builder, who was employed by Her Majesty when she purchased Osborne to erect the present white stucco palace in the Italian style on the site of the old red brick Osborne Manor House. Miss Cubitt was followed to the altar by an uneven number of bridesmaids, as owing to the recent death of Mr. W. H. Smith, his daughter, who was to have acted in that capacity, was unable to be present at the wedding. Miss Cubitt wore some magnificent old Honiton point lace, draping her bridal grown of rich ivory satin. On the bodice this lace formed a deep flounced basque under a fringe of orange blossoms.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

The situation in which France will be placed, commercially, with regard to foreign countries from the 1st February next is causing some disquietude outside Parliamentary circles. The *Journal des Chambres de Commerce* remarks that the approach of the date for the expiration of the treaties of commerce renders this question a vital one, as it is still impossible to foresee what solution will be arrived at. Foreign Governments which have been sounded on the subject maintain a studied reserve, and await the vote of the Senate which will fix definitely the character of the new tariff. Until the law has passed both Chambers the Government will not be in a position to open negotiations, and it is not expected that the Senate will have completed its task before the end of November. The Government will then have to make a choice between two systems—that of conventions for a short period, three years or five at most : or that of conceding mutually the privilege of the most-favoured nation, but revocable at any moment. The treaties of long duration, like those with Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain, were denounced a year ago, but the conventions granting the most-favoured nation treatment, as with Austria and Roumania in particular, still subsist. The journal quoted above does not mention the relations between France and England, which are of a quite exceptional character, as England does not enjoy the most-favoured treatment under any convention, but only under a law passed on the 27th February, 1882, which might be abrogated by the French Parliament at any time. There is, indeed, a convention of the same year, which expires on the 1st February next, but it refers to commercial matters other than Customs tariffs.

Recent reports from the linen manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom show that the demand for goods and yarns has increased materially. It appears, however, that the enlarged demand is due not so much to the greater wants of distributors and consumers as to a fear of scarcity of the raw material. In Ireland the quality, if not the quantity, of this year's crop of raw flax will prove deficient. The season has been unfavourable. In the spring the weather was dry, and the summer cold. Then followed a heavy rainfall during the harvesting period, which tended to reduce the quality of the fibre. Unsuitable weather also interfered with the production of a good crop of flax on the Continent. There is consequently a fear of scarcity of supply of the better qualities of linen yarns and goods, and the demand is at present very active. It is particularly noticed that the orders for the United States are important and often rather urgent. Little is being done for the Continent, but buying continues very free for Australia and the West Indies, as well as for other minor markets. Altogether linen manufacturers appear to be enjoying a fairly extensive and profitable trade.

The Egyptian gold coinage is, it is stated, at present receiving the attention of the Ministry of Finance, with a view to placing it on a more satisfactory basis. "According to the report of 1885 on monetary reform," observes the *Egyptian Gazette* (Alexandria), "the total amount of gold coined was only in round numbers £E.2,180,000, but this amount includes about £E.550,000 of small coins of less value than P.T.25., and of pieces of £E.5, of which very few are now to be found. Of the remaining £E.1,630,000 over £E.500,000 have already been withdrawn, leaving only, say, £E.1,100,000 to account for. Of this amount it is supposed that fully a third has gone to the Soudan and elsewhere and will never return. Therefore, according to this calculation, the amount to be dealt with would not be more than £E.750,000, and, reckoning the loss at 4 per cent. the amount to be provided in the Budget would be only about £E.30,000."

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held three weeks ago at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. William Paterson presiding for the purpose of declaring an interim devidend for the half year ended on the 30th of June last. The chairman stated that there were no accounts to submit on the present occasion, but having carefully gone through them, the directors had much pleasure in recommending the shareholders to sanction the payment of an interim dividend at the same rate as for the preceding ten years. Several of their constituents had unfortunately met with disaster during the year, and their bank could dot expect to escape damage, but provision had been made for any loss which they might sustain by the firms which had failed. Money had been unprecedentedly cheap in India, and they had had, and still had, difficulty in employing their funds profitably. He concluded by proposing the payment of an interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. Mr. William Christian seconded the motion. In reply to Mr. James Jones, the chairman stated that all their losses had been provided for out of the past half year's earnings and their reserve fund was intact. They had a very large current business, and they could not prophesy what might happen many months hence, but so far as the present was concerned he had stated the exact position. The resolution was carried.

Discontent with the sampling arrangements of the Bremen Cotton Exchange is being expressed by German shippers, agents, and spinners. It is complained that appeals against the official classifications are invariably useless, as the decisions of the official classifiers are simply maintained by the arbitrators without any further justification. This, it is said, is a consequence of the arbitrators being frequently persons who do not regard themselves as sufficiently competent to dispute the judgment of the official classifiers, because the latter, besides being well-known authorities on cotton, who have, indeed, been engaged for the work in consideration of their reputation as experts, are in consequence of their daily experience in sampling cotton more versed in the routine than ordinary business people. Under such circumstances, it is urged the Exchange might as well declare the decision of the official classifiers to be binding on both parties and abolish appeals, as it is not worth while to subject buyer and seller to further expense when the confirmation of the classifier's verdict is practically a forgone conclusion. Many disputes do, however, arise, both buyers and sellers complaining of the classifications, and it is hinted that the classifiers have now really more work to do than they can properly get through. A further ground of complaint is that the classifiers do not explain their decisions on the certificates, the distant shipper being left without any indication which would be helpful to him in connection with future shipments.

Discussing the prospects of the South African goldmining industry, the *Cape Times* points out that the proportion of gold won to ore crushed was higher in January and February than in August, though in the latter month better than in June and May. In February the average yield, so far as it can be calculated from the official return, was ·666 ounces to the ton ; in August, ·590. The proportion, however, was really less, the quantity crushed not being stated in no less than eleven instances, one of them being the important item showing the quantity of gold received by the banks from various sources—nearly 3,000 ounces. The number of companies in which the proportion exceeded one ounce to the ton was three in August, while the number in which it fell short of half an ounce was very considerable. The average is probably kept down in many instances by causes of a transitory nature ; and even where the yield is as low as one-tenth of an ounce to the ton there may be a fair prospect of profitable working hereafter. Further, the tailings are yet to be accounted for in most instances. In the August table they appear in only one instance, adding 1,578 ounces to the total. More will doubtless be heard of them in the future if a certain process establishes the character claimed for it. In the future also the general cost of mining will be reduced by railway extension and by a more economical regulation of the labour supply. While, therefore, any "booming" contrivance is to be deprecated as not justified by the proportion of gold to ore yet obtained, a sanguine expectation of a healthy and profitable development of the industry may be reasonably entertained.

Under the heading "A Break in the Copper Market" the New York *Commercial Bulletin* has some remarks which are interesting in connection with the renewed fall in the London market which has been partly attributed to an impending sale of the metal in the works of the Société des Metaux. With reference to the American market, the New York paper observes that early in the summer several million pounds of ingot copper were purchased for future delivery at about 13c. per pound by speculators. The sellers are now delivering copper on those purchases, and the buyers find a very narrow outlet. Jobbers who formerly carried liberal stocks of the metal are holding very little at the present time, owing in part to the change in methods of some selling agents, and consumers are taking very little over and above what imperative wants may necessitate. Not only that, but they act as though disinclined to do otherwise. Lately 12¼c. per pound was bid for quite a large quantity and refused. A few hours afterwards some of the speculative holders urged consumers to take a portion of their burden at 12·15c. with some success and on the following day 50,000lb. were publicly sold on the Metal Exchange at the same figures. Since then the speculative holdings, which still involve several million pounds, have hung over the market as a menace, and as there is evident anxiety to unload, the market value of the metal is unsettled. The speculators referred to, it is understood, have been carrying a heavy load of merchant bar warrants in the English market also. The recent slight reaction in the London market was said to have been due to supporting orders put in with a view to prevent a pseudo-panic. It is believed that considerable liquidation remains to be accomplished on both sides of the Atlantic, and that liberal purchases by consumers are necessary to prevent a farther depreciation in values.

Allusion is made by the *Manchester Guardian* to the remarkably active absorption of new currency in the United States. Mr. Foster, the Secretary to the United States Treasury, has just expressed gratification with the success of the Department in supplying the demand for money to be forwarded to the West. It is interesting, bearing in mind the predictions on this side of the Atlantic of impending currency redundancy in the Union, to find Mr. Foster expressing the belief that "any danger of stringency of lack of proper distribution of money has passed." The amount of currency sent West from the Treasury this year, since July 1 has been upwards of $38,000,000, against only $24,000,000 during the whole of last year. Mr. Windom poured money from the Treasury in very large quantities last year, but most of it went to New York in payment for bonds, and the demand for the movement of the crops was smaller than this year. Mr. Foster attributes the larger shipments this year to the large crops and the fact that there has been a larger volume of circulation than there was a year ago. While his policy has been to forward silver certificates as much as possible and to obtain gold certificates in exchange at New York, he has also forwarded legal-tender notes of small denominations and some of the new Treasury (silver) notes. Fractional silver is not included in the total mentioned above. The effort to decrease the accumulation of fractional silver has not been very successful, the small silver having come back to the Treasury almost as fast as it has been paid out. There is an ample supply of half-dollars in the Treasury vaults, and some of them are being put in circulation in lieu of the silver dollars, of which the coinage has been suspended. The mints are turning out more dimes than anything else, and there seem to be no limit to the demand for them. New $2 silver certificates, with a portrait of the late Mr. Windom on the face, will be issued early in November.

A correspondent writes :—"The slovenly, wasteful, and discreditable manner in which American cotton is packed for shipment has long been a marvel to those who compare the condition of a bale arriving in Liverpool from New York or New Orleans with that of one shipped at Alexandria or Bombay. Private and official remonstrances have proved alike unavailing, for though, in deference to the latter, pointing out not only the loss of money but the loss of life resulting from the practice pursued enactments have been made they are practically a dead letter, and it seems obvious that American shippers will not amend their ways till it is made plain to them, by a change in the method of charging freights from ton weight to ton measurement, that it is their interest to do so. A glance at the history of cotton packing during the last thirty years in Egypt, with which that of India is parallel, is interesting as bearing on the question. When these staples came into extreme prominence in Lancashire owing to the struggle raging in the United States, Egyptian cotton was pressed by hydraulic power into bales of from four to five cantars of one hundred pounds each, and freights—then ruling very high—being charged by weight, shippers had no interest in making small packages, which were 'screwed' into the hold of the vessel, often charged with a large and dangerous deck load in addition. As time went on powerful steam presses superseded the hydraulic ones, freights were calculated by cubic measurement, and six and even seven cantars are now compressed into the space formerly occupied by five. Wool, a much more elastic and less manageable article, is shipped from the Australian colonies on the same principle, and it remains for the Southern States of the most progressive country in the world to export their staple crop in bales resembling feather beds rather than the bricks of cotton which arrive from the East, partly, no doubt, from the paltry object of enveloping their contents in the largest possible quantity of the ragged and weighty tares which surround them. If the present freight of about a farthing per pound were exchanged for a corresponding rate per ton cubic measurement, packing establishments on level with the times would soon be constructed at the ports, and the present complaints would cease."

The 36th ordinary general meeting of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited) was held at Winchesterhouse. Sir John Pender presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the gross receipts for the half-year ended June 30 last had been £264,878, or £10,022 in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1890. The increase, substantial as it was, would have been still greater but for the fact that the accounts included two months' receipts at the reduced rates to Australia. The working expenses had been £71,476, or £5,194, less, owing to the ship's expenses having been lighter during the past six months than in the corresponding period of 1890. The net revenue had amounted to £155,165, showing an increase of £18,490, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1890. Two interim dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum had been distributed for the half-year, amounting to £62, 500, and the balance of £92,665 was carried forward. The conversion of the Six per cent. debentures into Four per cent. debenture stock had been satisfactorily completed during the half-year, and the stock, which the shareholders had received at par, stood in the market at a premium of 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. With regard to cable operations, the Tonquin-Hongkong section was now in good working order. Several small interruptions had occurred during the half-year, but the traffic had been practically unaffected, owing to its transmission by the duplicate lines. Their station at Elephant Point, at the mouth of the Rangoon River—which, as he mentioned at a previous meeting, was endangered by the rapid encroachment of the sea—had by arrangement with the Indian Government been closed, and a considerable portion of the cable between Elephant Point and Penang had been picked up and used elsewhere. An arrangement had also been entered into with the Dutch Government for extending the company's system to Sumatra by laying a submarine cable from Penang to Deli, the centre of the tobacco district of Sumatra. The cable, which was 166 knots in length, would, moreover, open up an alternative route to Java and other portions of Netherlands India, and as the cable would be provided from the stock at Singapore, the work would be carried out at a comparatively small cost. He believed that the reduction in the Australian tariff from 9s. 4d. to 4s. would prove a marked success, that the companies would not lose in any away by it, and that the general telegraphing public would be very largely benefited by it. They must, however, remember, in connexion with this reduction, that they were dealing with English-speaking people who used telegraphy for commercial purposes, and who knew its value. They had never been able to recoup themselves in the case of India by an increase of traffic for any reduction they had made in the tariff, and the same remark applied to China. Their thanks were due to the Agents-General of our colonies for the part which they took in the negotiations which resulted in the reduction of the tariff mentioned. Sir Dillon Bell, who was going back to New Zealand, had been very much disappointed that the state of things in his colony had not admitted of her taking a share in the arrangements. He thought they had now attained a position when they might establish a pension fund for their staff. They had to send out young men to their different stations all over the world, and nothing pleased him more than the reports which they received from time to time, when their stations had been visited by distinguished men from this country, all of whom stated that the members of their staff were a credit to this country and the company they represented. He could not go into the details of the fund, as they were not yet settled, but it was proposed that the company should contribute something like 5 per cent. on the salaries paid by them and that the staff should contribute 2½ per cent. of their salaries to the fund. Some years ago an insurance fund was established by them, and it was now proposed to change this fund into the pension fund. It was estimated that the company would be required to contribute about £2,000 a year to it in addition to the £1,500 already authorised for the insurance fund. The Marquis of Tweeddale seconded the motion. Mr. John Newton and Captain Lewis expressed cordial approval of the establishment of a pension fund in conection with the company ; and the directors were also congratulated on the success which had already attended the reduction in the tariff to the Australian colonies. The chairman said that the remarks which had been made by the shareholders with reference to the pension fund would probably be more gratifying to their staff abroad than any remarks which he or the directors might make on the subject. The motion was then adopted.

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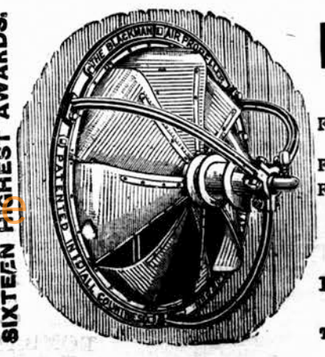

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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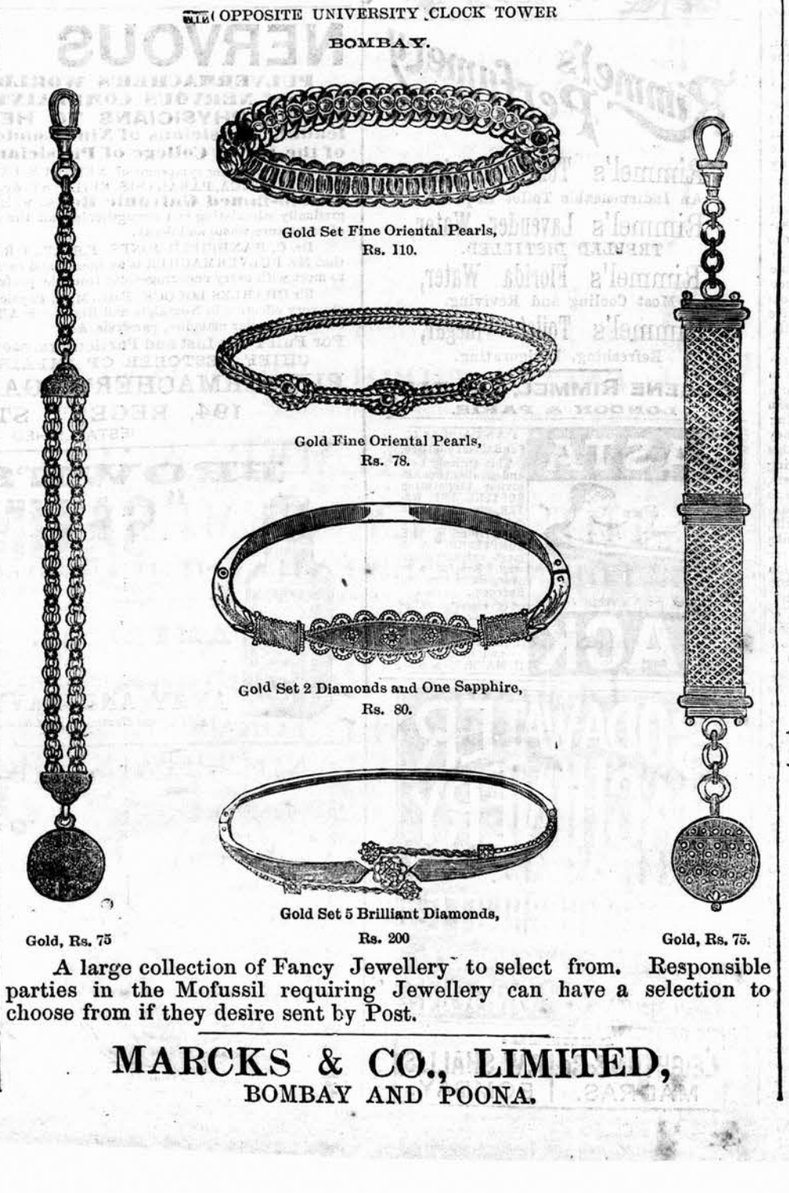

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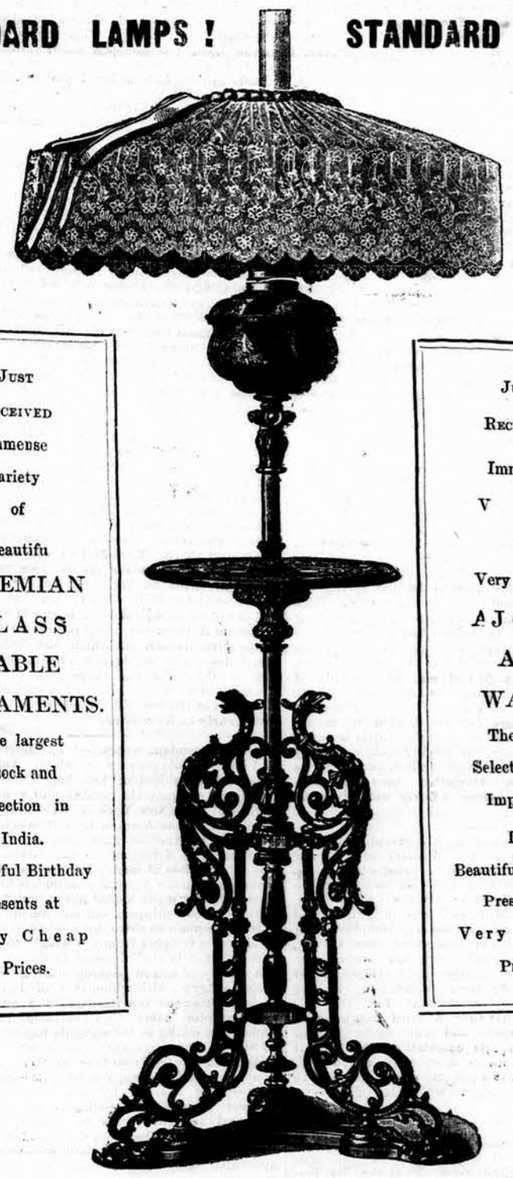

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